कोंकणी योध्दा इतिहासलेखक नारायण पुरुषोत्तम मल्या लघु आत्मचरित्र शतकम्

KONKANI YODHA ITHIHASA LEKHAK NARAYANA PURUSHOTHAMA MALLAYA LAGHU ATHMACHARITHRA SATAKAM



Poem in 100 verses in Konkani with English translation

by N. Purushothama Mallaya, Cochin



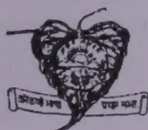
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कोंकणी भाषा प्रचार सभा प्रकाशन् - ३३

कोंकणी योध्दा इतिहासलेखक नारायण पुरुषोत्तम मल्या लघु आत्मचरित्र शतकम्

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SHRIMAD SUDHINDRA THIRTH SWAMI

SHREE KASHI MATH SAMSTHAN, VARANASI

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Mangalore-1.

Ref. No.......................... Date 9.11.2012

Blessing to our beloved Disciple Sri N. Purushotham Mallya-Palace Road of Mattancherry with meditations of Lord Shree Narayana. Kochi-2

We have received your Vinantipatram dated ....

along with Kanika Rupees 101=00 offered with respect and regards and offered by you in token of your respect and devotion to the Samsthan.

With prayers to Shree Vyasa Ragupathi for the welfare and prosperity of all of you, we send you our blessings along with Srigandha Prasadakshatam. printed copy of your book autobiography and very happy the details and deliberations you have given.

cont —2

(2)

we feel very proud of you being a considered personality and coming from a family very devoted to our Sri Kashi Math Samsthan. you have got many recognition from considered institutions and even from the Government offices.

Be you and all members of your family live long of respectable life

Sri prasadakshathsam is enclosed. Once more with loving blessings to you and yours

[illegible signature]

V. R. Krishna Iyer
(Former Judge, Supreme Court of India)

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FOREWORD

Each language struggles to be born until some great linguistic genius gives its flesh and bones and midwives it into shape and personality. Every sublime language, English, Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, French, and German can be traced by a researcher to one or few founding talents like Shakespeare, Kalidasa who can be found to have given it life. If there be a prince for Konkani who creatively fertilised into constitutional birth such a prince is Sri. N. Purushothama Mallaya now past 83, fifth son of Smt. Saraswati Bai, the first woman teacher of her time where women teachers were gender forbidden and Mallaya's mother was a rare first to go public in a school.

Gender justice has had to battle for expression be it in the profession or languages or official recognition. Women judges are difficult to find. The first woman judge on the Kerala High Court I met considerable resistance till Justice Anna Chandy found her way to the Bench with all my campaigning. Malayalam, a progressive language even today finds acceptability as an official language in the High Court. Smt. Saraswathi Bai, the mother of Sri N. Purushothama Mallaya when she entered the teaching profession publically has to face hostile public opinion and first resigned and later fought back to become a teacher. Mallaya himself was not allowed to talk Konkani but his relentless battle won him the right to use his language Konkani publicly at school. The story of Konkani to enter the 8th schedule of the Constitution was the great epic until militant Mallaya scored a success and in a sense became a founding father of that beautiful language securing place in the 8th schedule. The path to progress is never an easy one

and Mallaya's historic victory alone could achieve entry into the schedule of the Indian Constitution. This has made Mallaya obtain a high place in the language history of Konkani otherwise a beautiful language but orthodoxy opposes all advance since novelty rarely finds acceptability in its pioneering period.

The script for Konkani was Devanagiri because that was the script of the nation. A language is nation's culture and Konkani is an Indian people's diction and although there was demand for Roman script, Mallaya was a lonely voice to begin with Devanagiri. Ultimately won because a nation speaks through its script and Konkani would have been isolated had it not adopted Devanagiri. Sri N. Purushothama Mallaya had undoubtedly placed a heroic role in Konkani gaining its great place in the history of languages of India. Never has one single individual played in such a marvellous role with success as Mallaya has done for Konkani. If ever the history of Indian literatures were to be composed Sri N. Purushothama Mallaya's name will shine so long as Konkani remains an Indian language of excellence. Since his contribution is so great that there is no parallel for such a role of wonder as that of Mallaya vis a vis Konkani. Many Southern States have claimed Konkani as a dialect of their State but was eventually rejected in the face of Mallaya's marathon war for Konkani. Never will his name be diminished in its dazzling excellence in any language by a single soul. Never was Sri N. Purushothama Mallaya more decidedly the greatest Founding Father of Konkani than Shakespeare was the greatest literary wonder of English language or Kalidasa the marvel of Sanskrit nor Homer the greatest writer in Greek.

October 17, 2012

V. R. KRISHNA IYER

PREFACE

Konkani *Yodha Ethihasa Lekhak* Narayana Purushothama Mallaya Laghu Atmacharithra Satakam is my autobiography in 100 verses in Konkani composed by me in concise form in lieu of thousand verses. It covers my family background, childhood days, education, literary career, social services, writing letters to Editors and articles to press, presentation of papers on my research works and assignments conducted or accomplished as a Research Scholar, Historian, Linguist, Archivist, deciphering copper plates as an Epigraphist, initiation of Konkani movement and founding of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Kochi for upliftment of Konkani language, literature and culture and construction of Konkani Bhasha Bhavan at Kochi.

Satakams are poems in Sanskrit describing in full one particular topic, in hundred verses. Sanskrit poets have always shown an uncommon skill in painting a full picture in a verse and the collection of such verses reveal craftsmanship of the highest order as well as sincerity of emotion that is very appealing. The famous ancient poets who wrote Satakams in Sanskrit and became immortal are Bharthruhari (650), Jayadeva (1206), Bhallata, Bana, Mayura and Jaganatha Pandit. Also there are poets that continued the traditions of writing Satakams in Sanskrit in modern period which includes Vishweswara (18th century), Artreya Srinivasa (18th Century), Vancheswara alias Kutty Kavi of Tanjore (1741), Nilakanta Sarma (19th century), Sathyavrata Singh, V. Sundara Sarma, Kapila Sastry of Pondicherry and Dr. Sridhar Bhaskar Warnekar of Nagpur.

In the literary field in Konkani language, which is considered as a daughter of Sanskrit, I introduced one genre by writing Satakams as in Sanskrit. So far, I have written in Konkani Satakams on 11 eminent personalities a list of whom is given in Appendix to this book. This is my 12th Satakam. It has its own perspective as it is on a person who struggled successfully for the inclusion of Konkani which was considered as an undeveloped language without its own script and a dialect

of Marathi, in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution as one of the National Languages of India.

As a follower of Saint Madhwacharya, who composed Dwadasa (twelve) stotras in praise of Lord Krishna, which are chanted by devotees to get rid of their sins, I considered that the inspiration to compose this 12th Satakam has come to me as blessings of Saint Madhwacharya.

The Satakam presented in this book begins with my family background . I was born as the fifth and youngest son of the late Shri K. Narayana Mallaya who had renovated the old historical Kotwal Temple in Kochi and the late Smt N.M. Saraswathi Bai, the first woman teacher in Kerala. It was on the 7th day of May 1929 at Aswathi Star in the Malayalam month of Medam at Meda-laghna at Cherlai at the maternal Grand Father the late Shri Dasagranthi Hari Ranga Bhat's house at Gosreepuram, South Cherlai, Mattancherry, Kochi that I was born.

The proceeding Satakam deals with my early childhood, education, set-back in health and recovery therefrom, writing letters to Editors of various leading National Dailies and publication of articles on various topics therein which may come around more than a hundred. My writing to the Press resulted in Archeological Department of Government of India taking over the Dutch Palace at Mattancherry for preservation of Mural Paintings in the Palace and initiation of programmes for development of tourism at Kochi and formation of Corporation of Cochin. As an Educationist, I established the Sri Ramakrishna Technical Institute at Kochi which was recognized by the State Government wherein coaching to more than five thousand students over a considerable period was imparted in commercial subjects namely Law and Practice of Banking, Theory & Practice of Commerce, Commercial Geography and Accountancy leading to Diploma in Commerce and also Typewriting & Shorthand.

Later, I made my entry in the Konkani Language movement when in the Census Report 1951 published in the

year 1954, it was declared that Konkani is a dialect of Marathi. I questioned the Census Report by writing a letter to the Editor, the Indian Express which was published on 27.5.1954 claiming that Konkani is an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi. I was the only person who questioned the Census Report on this issue. The Government of India consequently accepted the claim and declared tentatively that Konkani is an Independent language and not a dialect of Marathi. The efforts made by me through the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha resulted in declaration of the Konkani speakers in Kerala as a Linguistic Minority Community entitled to the protection guaranteed under Article 30 of the Indian Constitution and also facilitated introduction of Konkani as a subject language for studies in two of the lower primary schools run by the Cochin Thirumala Devaswom of Konkani Community.

It was based on the evidence given by me before the Mahajan Commission, at the request of the Mysore Government, that the Commission gave its verdict that Konkani is an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi. I made representation before Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi for recognition of Konkani for awards and satisfied the five criteria laid down by it for recognition of the language by presenting a 164 page Memorandum and as a result, the Sahitya Akademi accorded recognition to Konkani as an independent literary language for awards.

My efforts as Trustee of Dr.T.M.A.Pai Foundation, Manipal resulted in the Supreme Court of India giving its verdict that the Foundation is a Linguistic Minority Institution entitled to the protection guaranteed under the Article 30 of the Indian Constitution.

Thus my ambition to get Konkani the status of one of the National Languages of India by its inclusion in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution was fulfilled. I have received honours from various quarters and appreciations from many eminent personalities like Padma Vibhushan Justice V.R.Krishna Iyer, former Judge of the Supreme Court of India, Padma Bhushan

Dr.K.M.George, Director and Chief Editor, Kerala Sahitya Academy etc. It is a matter of pride that the Sahitya Academy at New Delhi awarded translation prize of the year 2008 for my translation into Konkani in verses all the 1330 couplets of Thirukural, a Tamil classic, by Saint Tiruvalluvar. The speech delivered by me at the Award distribution ceremony is published elsewhere.

To my credit, so far, I have 27 publications in Konkani and many historical and research publication in English. "***The Cochin Thirumala Devaswom Temple***" written by me and published as the second in the series by the Centre for Heritage Studies, Cultural Affairs Department, Government of Kerala is worth mentioning.

I place on record my indebtedness to Lion B.A.Shet retired Senior Manager, Canara Bank, one of the Senior-most Life Member of the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Kochi who encouraged me to write an autobiography, which I did in fulfillment of his desire by publishing this Satakam in poetical form in Konkani along with its English translation and it will perhaps be the first Autobiography in Kavya Roopa i.e. poetical form with English translation.

I am thankful to Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, former Judge Supreme court of India who has been referred to by Dr. Manmohan Singh the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India as "a great son of India who has contributed immensely to the empowerment of our people and to the development of modern India" for writing Foreword to this book. Also, I am thankful to Konkani Bhasha prachar Sabha, Cochin for publishing this book.

I also take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to all those people who have supported and encouraged me so far, directly or indirectly, in all my ventures.

N.PURUSHOTHAMA MALLAYA

कोंकणी योध्दा इतिहासलेखक नारायण पुरुषोत्तम मल्या लघु आत्मचरित्र शतकम्

असा हांव जन्मलो वैदिक पण्डितांगेले
कुडुंबान्तु कनिष्ट अनी पांचवो पुत्रु स्वर्गीय
कृष्ण नारायण मल्यांगेलो जान्नु।
असिलो तो दत्तपुत्रु अनंत कृष्ण मल्यालो
अनी तो कृष्णमलो मलगोडो सहोदरु पूर्वाश्रमान्तु
काशीमठ श्रीमत् वरदेंन्द्र तीर्थ स्वाम्यांगेले जान्नु।।१।।

काशीमठाधिपति श्रीमत् भुवनेन्द्रतीर्थ
स्वामि आसिले श्रीमत् वरदेन्द्रतीर्थ
स्वाम्यांगले आश्रम दिलेले गुरु जान्नु।
अनी भुवनेन्द्र तीर्थ स्वामि आसिले पूर्वाश्रमान्तु
काशीमठाधिपति श्रीमत् सुमतेन्द्र तीर्थ
स्वाम्यांगेले भयणि गौरीलो पुत्रु जान्नु।।२।।

नारायण मल्याक दत्तपुत्रु जान्न काडिलो
आसिलो बसरुर दक्षिणकन्नडा भुवनेन्द्र
तीर्थ स्वाम्यांगेले वृन्दावना मुकारि
काशीमठाधिपति श्रीमत् वरदेन्द्रतीर्थ
स्वामियांगेले सानिध्यान्तु जान्नु।
अप्पुल कम्मतिले नाव परिवर्तन कोर्नु
सात वर्ष प्रायेरि नारायण म्होणु नामकरण
कोर्नु कृष्णमल्याक दित्तले जले दत्त पुत्रु जान्न।
दत्त दिलेलो नारायण मलो आसिलो दकुलो
पुत्रु जान्न पलिपर्त कृष्ण कम्मतीलो अनी
तो कृष्णकम्मति आसिलो श्रीमत् भुवनेन्द्रतीर्थ
स्वाम्यांगेले पूर्वाश्रमान्तुलो दकुलो सहोदरु जान्न।।३।।

नारायण मल्यालो प्राथमिक विध्याभ्यासु
बसरूरान्तु जलो कन्नड भास शिकतलो जलो।
त्या नन्तर कोचीन्तु आयिलो अनी कोचि
टि. डि. हैस्कूलान्तु शिकतलो जलो।।४।।

तेन्ना टि. डि. हैस्कूलान्तु आसिलो हेडमास्टोरु
जान्नु बण्टवल् पत्मनाभ बालिगा तागेली धूव
सत्यभामाक विवाहु केलो नारायम मल्याक कोचीन्तु।
जल्यारि देहाचे अस्सुख आसिन्यान तजी प्रथम
बायिल सत्यभामा शीघ्र दिवंगत जली कोचिन्तु।।५।।

नन्तर एकसास्सणौशिस्सात कृस्ताब्दान्तु चौदवर्ष
प्रायि आसिल्या सरस्वति बायिक विवाह कर्तलो जलो।
आसिली दशग्रन्थी हरिरंग भटाली मलगडि धूव
कोची तिरुमल देवस्वँ मेलशान्ति मुख्य पुरोहित आसलो।।६।।

हरिरंगभट तो नारायण मल्यालो मामु अथवा
ताजी मलगडि भयणि रुकमणीलो पुत्रु
देखून ती वरडिक आसली मल्लूभाचि वर्डिक जान्नु।
तिजो विध्याभ्यासु ल्हान प्रायेरि जलो करनाटकान्तुले
कारवार सुंकेरी ग्रामान्तु तिजो बपूस थयि
वेदपाठशालेचो शिकोव्चो मुख्य अध्यापकु जान्नु ।।७।।

थयि ती शिकतली जली केनरा शालेन्तु रामचन्द्र मंजुनाथ
डोप्ले मुख्य अध्यापक जान्न आसिल्या शालेन्तु प्रथम
विध्यार्थि जान्न रजिस्टर नंबर एक जान्न।
थयि ती गोखलेले गणितशास्त्र मराठि इत्यादिक
शिकून प्रथम श्रेणीन्तु विजय पान्नु शिकिली पाणिनीले अष्टाध्यायि
वेदसंस्कृत उपनिषद बप्सूले पाठशालेन्तु जान्न।।८।।

त्या नन्तर ती उडुपीन्तु वत्तली जली तिजे बप्सून
वेंकटरमण देवस्थाना आभिमुख्यारि वेद पाठशाला सूरु केली

सरस्वति बायि थयि आसिली।
कन्नड भास्स वीणा कन्नड संगीत शिखिली अम्मेंबल सुबरावपैन
केनराबेंकाचो स्थापकु अभिसंबोदन केले पाठशाले
विध्यार्थियांक जान्न सरस्वति बायि थयि आसिली।।९।।

त्या नन्तर सरस्वतिबायि मंजेश्वरान्तु अयली अनी थयि
बप्सून श्रीमदनन्देश्वर आर्य वेदपाठशाला स्थापन
केली अनी वेद शिकोव्वाक आरंबिले।
सरस्वति बायि थयि आसली तीणे प्रवेशन घेत्तिले
शिकचाक 'बेस्सल् मिषण जर्मन मिषणरि' शालेन्तु
अनि शिकूचे प्रारंबु केले।।१०।।

ती इंग्रेजी भास्स, शिवणि, नीडिलवरक्स्, अंब्रोयडरि,
निटिड शिकली जर्मन मधामालगी अनि बैबिल
शिकली बेण्ड वाजूचेयि शिकली।
अनि बैबिल क्लासान्तु तिका प्रथम श्रेणी मेलतले जले
काशीमठाधिपति श्रीमत् वरदेन्द्रतीर्थ स्वामियानि शिवणि
शिकचाक प्रोत्साहन दिले अनी ती शिकली।।११।।

थयि शिकिले नन्तर विवाहु जलो कोचीन्तु टि. डि. प्रैमरि
शालेन्तु चेलियांक शिकोव्चे प्रथम जान्न आरंभिले
शालेन्तु एकसासणौशिआठ कृस्ताब्दान्तु प्रथम
बायिल अध्यापिका जान्नु प्रवेशन केले।
अनी शिकोव्चे पाठ्य विषय जान्नु मराठि, शिवणि चेलियांक
शिकोव्चे प्रारंभु केले केरलान्तु प्रथम बायिल अध्यापिका
म्होणु नाव मेलेयिले जले।।१२।।

एक वर्ष जले नन्तर समुदासान्तुले पीडणेक बयिलानि
अध्यापिक वृत्तीन्तु काम करचे विरोधु करत्तले जले।
अनी ते समुदायान्तुले जनांगेले पीडन सहन कोरूक
जायना जलेल्यान राजि नाम दीन्नु काम सोडले ।।१३।।

एकसासणौशिणव सप्तंबर चोवीसा दिवसा आरंभिले
तिजे भर्तृग्राम अण्डिकडवान्तु एक पाठशाला
शिकोव्याक दधुल्यांगेले आधिपत्य पर्यवसान केले।
ते असा पांच म्हयिन पैली अंतरराष्ट्रीय वनिता
दिवस् आचरण करचे मार्च आठवे दिवस् कोपनेगनान्तु
बयिलानि 'मार्च' मुकासूनवचि जाथा केलेले।
उपरान्ते वापस् जनागेले अभ्यर्थना स्वीकार कोर्नु टि. डि.
गरल्स प्रैमरि शालेन्तु पुनः प्रवेशन केले अध्यापिका
जान्न मराठि अनी शिवण शिकेयले।।१४।।

शालेन्तु प्रवेशन केल्या नन्तर तिजे बपसूले घरकडे
रबतली जली ते घर आसिले तिरुमल देवस्थानाचे
दक्षिण रथवीतिचे मार्गारि उदंतेक जान्न आसिले।
गृह ते बपसूले कुडुंबाचे भागाधाराचे मेलेले पांच सेन्ट
जाग्यारि एकसासणौशिइकरा कृस्ताब्दान्तु मलयालि
मासु मीनम् तिसा दिवसा गृहप्रवेशु केलेले।।१५।।

वेदशास्त्र शिकोन्नु येव्चे घरान्तु मे मासु सता दिवसा
अश्वति नक्षत्राक मेडमासु मेडलग्नाचेरि हांव
नारायण मल्या सरस्वति बायिलो पांचवो पुत्रु जान्नु जन्मलो।
हांव जन्माक आयिले स्थल ते घराक मेलनु आसिले
तिसरे कुडीन्तु ल्हान जान्नु आसिले ते कुडीन्तु
संगाताति हांव जन्माक आयिलो।।१६।।

कुडुंबान्तु सन्तान ना म्होणु मिजो बप्सूक पोसको
काडिलो कृष्णमलो म्हातारपणान दोल्यांक तिमिर
आसिल्यान दृष्टिगोचर ना आसिलो।
जल्यारि मिजे जनन कलेयल्यान संतोष पवलो अनी मका
पाय थकून मस्थक मरेन हतानि स्पर्शु करतलो जलो।।१७।।

दोनियि हतानि देहाचेरि स्पर्श केलेले निमित्तान
संगताति आसिले हांवे वोडली बोबाटि केली मिजो अजो

बोबाटि अयकून संगतोलो जलो।
तुजी ही बोबाटि आसपास लोकान्तु तू कलेसतलो
होडले नावाचे काम तू करतोलो अनी कीर्ति पवतलो,
समुदायाचे श्रेयस् वडेयतलो।।१८।।

मिजि आव्सु सरस्वति बायि मिजो जन्मु तीन
म्हयनो जले नन्तर शालेन्तु काम करचे खतीरि
प्रवेशन केले अनी मकायि शालेन्तु वरतालि।
थयि तिणे तिजे शलेन्तु विध्यार्थियांक शिकोव्याक
बेसूचे कुर्शिचे मगशी आवरणपटटो (कर्टन) गाल्नु
जोलीचे पल्लोणि कोर्नु न्हिदेयतालि।।१९।।

शाला सोडून घरकडे आयिले नन्तर मिजी मल्गडि
भयिणि सुन्दर अका मोगान पलेयतालि।
मका भुकेक आहारु इत्यादिक दीन्नु मिजे देहाचि
रक्षा कोरून गेत्तालि।।२०।।

स म्हयनो प्रायेरि मका देहाक अश्वस्थता जली
उष्णाउड्काडे 'डिसन्टरि' अयली देहाक हाड
अनी सालि मात्र जल्या म्हणकि जली।
रोगु मूर्चित जान्न स्वासु मात्र रबलो दोले दंपिले
अव्सून शीघ्र धान्नु केरलेश्वर महादेवाले
देवालयान्तु वोचून दीवो लयलो देवालगी प्रार्थना केली।।२१।।

मिजे पुत्राक जीव दान दीव्का म्होणु मागणी
कोर्नु घरकडे अयिली परतून।
आश्चर्य म्होणु संगूयात् दोले उत्ते केले अनी
हसतलो जलो अवसूक पोलोन्न।।२२।।

लगीचो मेगेलो मलगडो भावु नागेन्द्रन्नाक आवसु
आज्ञा करतली जली शेण्डयामेस्त्री वैद्याक अपोव्याक
वैद्यु शेण्डयामेस्त्रीन पलोव्नु दिसदिसाक कषाय दिलो।

कषाय तो ताजे वैद्यशलेथकून दिस दीस हडतालो
सेवन केलेन्यान एक मास्त भितेरि पूर्ण सुख
मेलनु पूर्वस्थितीरि आयलो।।२३।।

तीन वर्ष प्रायेरि मका मिजे अब्सुन काडिलो
निर्णय सोडचे तिजे बप्पूले घर आसिले अध्यापिक
जान्नु शिकोव्चे लगसि जान्न।
अनी रबचाक तिजे भर्तृगृहान्तु कोत्तुवाल
देवस्थानाचे जाग्यारि कुडुंब रक्चाक सहाय
दिव्वाक दिसदिसाचे प्रवर्तनान्तु कुडुंबाचे देवालयान्तु
ना कोणीय जवाबदारि जान्नु।।२४।।

मेगेली मलगडि भयणि सुन्दरका मका चारि वर्ष प्रायेरि
एक वोडलो व्यापारि जान्न आसिलो फोर्ट कोचीन्तुलो
वि. के. कामत तका लग्न कोर्नु दिले।
तिजी वर्डिक जलेली पलेयिलेले उडगास मका ना
असिले तिजे अभावाचेरि हांव तिजे नाव घेन्नु
गींत म्होणु भोंव्चे तशि आसिले।
तेन्ना काशीमठाधिपति श्रीमत् वरदेन्द्र तीर्थ स्वाम्यागेले
पूर्वाश्रमान्तुली भयणि 'बेटेकेल् गवरका' मका
परव्यांक दकोन्नु मणताली 'आवान्दो पावान्दो यैयायिरे
मिनुपुत्ताले अंगणान्तु खेलायिरें' गींत ते आकृष्ट आसिले।।२५।।

अनी आसिलो गीन्तु 'कक्या तू गोयान्तु गेलोल्वे?
पुत्तालो ममाक दिकिलवे? आजि फायि येत्ता म्हण्ताल्वे?'
गवरकान म्हणचो जान्न।
त्या नन्तर सुन्दरकाक एक पुत्र संन्तान जले
सादानन्दु म्होणु नाम करण केल्या सुन्दरका
अयली घरकडे रबचाक जान्न।
मका स पर्ष प्रायि जली तेन्ना निर्णय करतले जले
कोचीन्तु आसिले टि. डि. स्कूल, प्रैमरि

विभागान्तु शिकवण दिव्वाक जाल्ल।।२६।।

अनी मिजो मलगडो भावु 'दकुलानु' वेंकटेश्वर मल्या
हनी मका टि. डि. हैस्कूल् हेडमास्तराक दिकून
शाले प्रवेशन 'फोरम्' पूरित करून
अस्सा प्रवेशन गेत्तिले जाल्नु।
प्रथम वर्गान्तु अध्यापकु माधप पै मास्तरु आसिलो आव्सु
टि. डि. गरल्स् प्रैमरि शालेन्तु मराठि अनी शिवणि अद्यापिका
जाल्न आसिली मका शालेन्तु दिस दीस वरनाली जाल्नु।।२७।।

हांव शिकचान्तु भारी आलस्य आसिलो त्या
कारणान विद्यार्थियांगेले पडन्तीन्तु भारी मगशी
आसिलो परीक्षेन्तु हरवलो।
अद्यापकान मिजे नाव शिकचाक रध करूक निर्णयिले बपूस
मिजो पूर्वेक शालेन्तु अध्यापक जाल्न आसिलो।।२८।।

शालेन्तु वचून संगतलो जलो माधवपै अद्यापकाक
आलस्य आसिले विध्यार्थियांक समचि
शिक्षण दीन्नु सम कोर्नु हडचे अद्यापकाले कर्तव्य अस्सा।
देखून समचि शिक्षम दीन्नु विध्यार्थ्याले उणत्व
निवारण कोर्नु शिकोव्का अध्यापकाले कर्तव्य देखून
मका पुनर शिकचाक अनुमति दिली अस्सा।।२९।।

संभाषण बप्सूले अनी माधवपै मास्तराले अयकून मिजे मन
परिवर्तन जले अनी चांग रीतिरि शिकचे म्होणु तिर्णय केले।
घरकडे अयिल्या नन्तर दिस दिसा
पाठ्य विषय शिकचाक आरंभु केलो अव्सूलि
काणी 'अयचे काम फायिक दवरूक पाड् ना'
म्हलेले मनाक परिवर्तन केले।।३०।।

शिकिल्या फल म्होणु संगूयात प्रथम वर्गान्तु थकून
परिक्षेन्तु विजय म्हेलुनु दुसरे वर्गान्तु पल्लो

मास्तर बिकारि शेणेयि आसिलो।
क्लासान्तु प्रथम दिवसा मास्तरान सांगिले विद्यार्थियानि
कोणीय कोंकणी उलोव्चाक नज ती अपरिष्कृत
भास म्होणु संगतलो जलो।।३१।।

दुसरे वर्गान्तु शिकूचि भुरगी एक दोन मलयालि
सोडिल्यारि पूरायि कोंकणी उलोव्वी क्लासा
भायिर सोडिले मध्य वेलारि कोंकणी उलैयले।
मलयालि मातृ भास आसिले सहपाठीन मास्तरालगी
सांगिले हावे कोंकणीन उलैले मास्तर कोपिष्टु
जलो हांवे सांगिले कोंकणी भायर उलैले।
मास्तरान दीग बडी काडून दोनि पेठ्ट हत्तारि मारिलो
अनी संगतलो जलो क्लास सोडु भितेरि कोंकणी
उलोव्वाक नज आसिले।।३२।।

मका मनान्तु दुःख दिसले अंगेले शालेन्तु कोंकणी
उलोव्वाक जायना एक काल येत्तलो हया
शालेन्तु कोंकणी शिकुचि भास जान्न।
त्या खतीरि हांव व्होडलो जत्तरि प्रयत्नु कडतलो
भासेचे उध्दाराक म्होणु ल्हान प्रायेरि आसिले ते
वचन मनान्तु राबिले दृड जान्न।।३३।।

प्रायि मका तेरा जली मिजो बपूस मूजिबन्दन
करचे निर्णय केलो पुरोहितान सागिल्या प्रमाणि
मूजीबन्दन कर्तलो जलो।
दण्डु धारण केलो मिजो मातामहु
अज्जो दशग्रन्थी हरिरंग भट संगतलोजलो
'पुरुषोत्तम भटोः सुखिनो जीवन्तु' म्होणु आशीर्वाद दिलो।।३४।।

त्या नन्तर मिजो अजो हरिरंग भटान मका
संध्यावन्दन मंत्र पुरुषसूक्त विष्णुसूक्त अनी जोतिष
इत्यादि विषय शिकेयतलो जलो।

अनी देवपूजा शिकिलो बप्सून जीर्णोध्दारण केलेले
कोत्तुवाल देवालयान्तु आसिले विष्णु सहित स
देवांक पूजा करतलो जलो।।३५।।

मिजि शिकवण शलेन्तुलि एकेक वर्गान्तुले परीक्षेन्तु
विजय मेलनु एस्. एस्. एल्. सि. क्लासान्तु
पव्लो मास्तर देवप्पशेणेयि त्या क्लासान्तु आसिले।
देवप्पशेणैमास्तरान दिले एक म्हणी इन्ग्रेजीन्तुली
'सूर्यु प्रकाशान्तु अस्तना तण सुकोव्वें'
पलोनु मिजो विस्तारप इन्ग्रेजीन्तु हाव व्होडलो एक
लेखक जत्तलो भविष्यवचन दिले।
णवावे वर्गान्तुले परीक्षेन्तु हाव सर्वश्रेष्टु जान्न विजय पव्लो अनी
'एवार्ड' दित्तले जले शिकिले स्कूलाचे जान्न आसिले।।३६।।

मका देहाक अश्वस्थता आसिल्यान धावे वर्गान्तु
हाजर जाव्वाक जलेना आसिले क्लासान्तुलि
शिकवण बन्द कर्तलो जलो।
दोनि वर्ष जल्या नन्तर एकसासणौशिआठचालीस
कृस्ताब्दान्तुली धावे सरकाराली परिक्षेक बेसून
प्रथम श्रेणीन्तु विजय जलो।।३७।।

देहाचे असुखाचे चिकित्सेक जान्न डॉ बि. डि. मल्याले
निर्देशान कोयंबतूर वोचून डॉ मेजर आर. एस्. रावुले
चिकित्सा दोन वर्ष मरेन गेतिलो जलो।
अनी डॉ मेजर आर. एस्. रावूले निर्देशान वेलूर
कृस्त्यन् मेडिकल कोलेज होसपिटलान्तु
डॉ रीव्. एच्. बेटस् हांगेले शस्त्र क्रियेक विधेय
जान्न पूर्ण सुखाक प्राप्त जलो।।३८।।

नन्तर कोचीन्तु हाव येत्तोलो जलो डॉ मेजर सुधाकर रावुले
उपदेशान पत्र वचूक प्रारंभु केलो अनी पत्रांतु
संपादकांक पत्र विभागान्तु पत्र बोरोवप् आरंभिले।

अनी ते हावे बरैलेले लेखन प्रकाशित करतले जले
तशि हिन्दु, इन्डयन् एकस्प्रस, टयिंम्स ओफ इन्डया
डेकान हिरलड् इत्यादि पत्रान्तु शेंचे
वैरि प्रकाशित करतले जले।।३९।।

जनागेले आवश्याक आधार घोर्नु दिसालि
पत्रान्तु पत्र व्यवहार केल्या असा कोचि मटांचेरि डच्
पालेसाचे शोचनीय अवस्था हिन्दु पत्रान्तु बरेलेले असा।
पत्राक धोर्नु 'आरक्योलजि सरवे ओफ इन्डयान'
केन्द्र सरकारान नियुत्ल केलेले प्रमाणि
ताचे संरक्षण काडिले मात्रनयि अनेक विदेशि
लोक ते पलोव्याक येत्ताति असा।।४०।।

सांगचाक असा हांव मुखारि सरलो कोचि कोरपरेषन
घडण करचाक अनी त्या विषयान्तु हिन्दु पत्रान्तु
एकसासणौशिपंचावन कृस्ताब्दान्तु जूण
संचे दिवसा बरैलेले आसिले।
मट्टांचेरि, फोर्ट कोचि, एरणकुलम् नगर सभा तिनीयि
मेलनु कोरपरेषण ओफ कोचि नावान घडण करचे
साध्यता असूचे जान्न ते यथार्थ जान्न अयले।।४१।।

कोचि अतं एक भौव्णडेकारांगेले केन्द्र जान्न आयिले
त्या खतीरि प्रथम जान्न एकसासणौशिपंचावन
कृस्ताब्द दोनीचे फेब्रवरीन्तु हिन्दु
पत्राचेरि बरैलेले आसिले।
केन्द्र सरकाराले दृष्ठीन्तु हडचे मजी मागणी
मट्टाचेरीन्तु भाव्णडेकाराक येवचे तंका रबचाक
सौकर्य दिव्वे मार्गदर्शन दिव्वे ते फलप्रद जले।।४२।।

मका कोमरस् विषय शिकूचे इत्सा असिली
त्या कालाक तेवरा कोलेजान्तु मात्र
कोमरस् शिकोव्चे बि कोम् आसिले।

त्या नन्तर सरकाराले जान्न 'गवरमेण्ड कमरस्यल् इन्स्टिट्यूट' आसिले देखून एरणाकुलमान्तु एरणाकुलमान्तुले सरकाराले 'कमरस्यल् इन्स्टिटयूटान्तु' हावे प्रवेशन घेत्तिले आसिले।।४३।।

प्रिनसिपाल ऐ. माधव मेनोनाले निर्देशान
'लो एण्ड प्रेक्टीस ओफ बेंङकिङ', एकौण्डेनसि,
कमरसियल् ज्योग्रफि अनी 'कमरसियल प्रेक्टीस'
शिकिलो एरणाकुलमनान्तु।
विषय ते 'डिप्लोमा इन् कोमरस्' तेना आसिले
शिकून विजय पव्लो एकसासणौशिसपन्न कृस्ताब्दान्तु।।४४।।

त्या नन्तर विध्यार्थियांक शिकोव्याक श्री रामकृष्णा
टेक्निकल इन्स्टिटयूट स्थापन केले
एकसासणौशिअठावन् कृस्ताब्दान्तु टैपरयटिङ,
षोरटेण्ड विषय मेलोन्तु पूर्ण कमरसियल् विध्यालय्
(वाणिज्य) सरकाराले अंगीकृत जान्न चलैले।
सरकार, बेङकिङ युरोपियन कंपनी वाणिज्य प्रैवेट स्थापनान्तु
काम मेल्चाक पांच हजार विध्यार्थियांक शिकोन्न तंका
कमरस्यल् विषयान्तु परिज्ञान दिले तशी विध्याभ्यास
मेखलेन्तु योगदान केले।।४५।।

लो एण्ड प्रेक्टीस् ओफ बेंङकिङ शिकोन्तु बेंङका
विषयान्तु गवेषण करतलो जलो बेङाचे उदभवु
वेदान्तु 'ऋणं साम्नि' मलेले वाक्या थकून मेलता आसिले।
तशि एक प्रबन्द वेदाथकून ऋक् वेदान्तु आसूचे
प्रबन्द कासरकोड कोपरेटीव बेंकान प्रकाशित
करतले जले अनी लोकाक कलैतले जले।।४६।।

अनी सांगचाक असा एक श्री जि वि मौलनकर
प्रथम लोक सभा स्पीकर ताणे एक प्रबन्द बरैले संस्कृत
भारतान्तुली सर्वे भासेचि आव्सु जान्न असा।
ते प्रबन्दान्तु बरैलेले संस्कृत सर्वे भासांचि

आव्सु म्हलेले डॉ. ए. चिदंबरनाथ चेटियार अन्नामलेयि
युलिवरसिटिचो तमिल प्रफसोरु ताणे खन्डण
केले संगतलो जलो तमिल स्वतंत्र भास असा।।४७।।

अनी तो डॉ. ए. चिदंबरनाथ चेटियार बरैतलो
जलो पत्र मुखेल जि. वि. मौलनकाराक नयि
संस्कृत तमिल भासेचि आव्सु जान्।
द्राविड भाषागणान्तु असूचि भास् तं तमिल अनी
संस्कृत असा आर्य भाषागणान्तु असूचि जान्।।४८।।

तका प्रत्युत्तर जान्नु हांवे पत्रान्तु प्रसिद्धिकरण
केले संस्कृत ती तमिल भासेक पोषण
केलेन्यान पोसकि आव्सु जान्नु असा।
तो संगतलो जलो व्याकरणाक संबन्दि संस्कृत
व्याकरणा थकून विभिन्न असा त्या खतीरि संस्कृत
तमिलाचि आव्सु जायना असा।।४९।।

हावे जवाब दिली तमिल भासेचे व्याकरण ते
तोलकापियम् असा आधार धोर्नु
कतन्त्राचे पाली व्याकरणाक अधार धोर्न असा।
अनी पाली असा ऐयन्द्रा व्याकरणा थकून जलेले
जान् असा ऐन्द्रा पूर्वेचे संस्कृत व्याकरण
पाणिनीचे पयले व्याकरण असा।।५०।।

तमिलाचे व्याकरण संस्कृताचे ऐन्दाक आधार
धोर्नु असा म्होणु सिध्दजलेल्यान संस्कृत तमिलाचि
पोसकि आव्सु म्होणु संगूचान्तु चूकि ना असा।
संस्कृत अनी तमिलाचे विषयान्तु हांवे बरैलेले
पत्रान्तुले पत्रव्यावहार श्री जि. वि. मौनलनकरान
वाचिले मका पत्र धाडिले तू देशाचो दृष्टिकोन असा।।५१।।

मौलन्कराले पत्र अशें संगता 'ते दकैता तुवे काडिले

असा वोडले उध्यम व्याख्यान करचे याथार्थिक
सत्यावस्ता अनी तुवे स्थापन केलेले विषय असा'।
मुकरि जनागेले विकाररहित निसंगतेन
जान्न अनी असा एक राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोन
हांव भियेता कोण ते भिन्नता दकैता
कित्यामलारि एक राज्य कारण असा।
अवलंबन असूचे अनी ग्रामीय पक्षपात कशितरि
असा हाव दृड निश्चय कर्ता कालक्रमान विवाद
ना जत्तलो अनी प्रचलित अस्तले सत्य असा।।५२।।

अनी अतं सगचाक असा कोंकणी विषयाक असूचे
आसलो एक काल कोंकणी लोक उलोव्चे
अयिकिलारि निंदित करताले।
संगताति आसिले कोंकणी ती एक अपरिष्कृत
भास्स ना तिका लिपि अनी साहित्य अपरिष्कृत
भासें मुकारि पताका धोर्नु वचि तशि आसिले।।५३।।

भारत स्वतंत्र जले एकसासाणौशिसातचालीस
कृस्ताब्द आगस्त मास पन्द्रा दिवसा अनी
स्वतंत्र भारताचे जनगणना कडचे आसिले
एकसासणौशिएकपन्नास कृस्ताब्दान्तु जान्न।
त्या जनगणना प्रकाशित केले आसिले एकसासणौशिचोपन
कृस्ताब्दान्तु अनी केन्द्र सरकारान प्रख्यापन केले
कोंकणी मराठि भासेचि पोट भास जान्न।।५४।।

हावे बरैले इन्डयन् एक्सप्रस पत्रान्तु एकसासणौशि
चोव्पन कृस्ताब्द मे म्हयनान्तु सताविसा दिवसा कोंकणी
ती एक स्वतंत्र भास अनी प्राकृत गणान्तु असूचि म्होणु।
देखून ती चूकि केन्द्र सरकारान हांवे बरैलेले
अपेक्षा स्वीकार कोर्नु चूकि सम कोर्नु स्वतंत्र
भास म्होणु प्रख्यापन कोरका म्होणु।।५५।।

त्या कालाक गोंय पोर्तुगीसांगेले अधीनान्तु
आसिले कोणीय सरकाराले प्रख्यापनाक
विरुध्द बरैलेले ना करनाटकान्तु बण्टवलचो
'बण्टवल कोरपरेटीव टौण बेंक' सेक्रटरि नरसिंहबालो
बण्टवल्करान मका बरैले अस्रा।
ते पत्र अस्रा जूण एक एकसासणौशिचोव्पन कृस्ताब्दान्तु
'कोंकणी लोकाखतीरि जगडे करचो तोडोवु जल्यारि
कोचि तरपेन अस्रा म्होणु कलेले अस्रा'।।५६।।

केन्द्र सरकारालो सेन्सस् भाषाविज्ञानि
डॉ. आर. सि. निगम् मका दिकिलो संगतलो जलो
कोंकणी महारषट्रागेले बन्दखाणीन्तु अस्रली तिका
हाड अनी सालि मात्र अस्रा।
देहाक पोषण जाव्नु कायि ना तिका बन्द खाणी थकून
तत्कालोपयुक्त विमुक्त केली तुवे तिका पलोव्का
तिजे उध्दाराक प्रयत्नु कोर्का अस्रा।।५७।।

पत्र व्यापहारु जत्तलो तका जवाब दीव्का हावे
सांगिले कायि पोलोव्वाक ना प्रत्युत्तर दीव्नु
सिध्द कर्ता कोंकणी स्वतंत्र भास म्होणु।
तशि अनेक जनानि पोट भास म्होणु पत्र
बरैतले जले प्रत्युत्तर दीव्नु पत्र मुखेल
सिध्द केले कोंकणी एक स्वतन्त्र भास म्होणु।।५८।।

पत्रान्तु आयिले कोंकणीचे विषयान्तु आसूचे
संग्रह कोर्नु एक स्वतंत्रभास म्होणु स्थापन
केलेले 'फेक्टस् एबौट कोंकणी' (कोंकणी विषयान्तु सत्यावस्था)
प्रबन्द 'केरला युनिवरसिटि लिंग्विस्टिक्स्
सरकुल् युनिवरसिटि सेन्टर' एरणाकुलमान्तु अर्पण केले।
दिले मका अभिप्राय डॉ. सर. सि. पि. रामस्वामि अय्यर,
वैस चेन्सलर, अन्नामलेयि युनिवरसिटि,

डॉ. टि. पि. मीनाक्षिसुन्दरम् उप-कुलगुरु
मधुरै विश्वविद्यालाय, डॉ सामुवल मत्तायि उपकुलगुरु
केरलाविश्वविध्यालय, डॉ आर. सि. निगम्,
केन्द्र सरकार भाषाविझानि, हनी कोंकणी
एक स्वतंत्रभास मराठिचि पोट भास नयि म्होणु सांगिले।।५९।।

त्या नन्तर कांकणी भासेचे उध्दार करचे
साहित्य अनी कला प्रचरणा खतीरि जान्नु
एक संस्था स्थापन करचे म्होणु हावे निर्णय केले।
नाव ते संस्थेक 'कोंकणी भाषा प्रचार सभा'
म्होणु दिले एडवकेट एन्. आर. शेणायि अध्यक्षु हांव
स्थापक सचिवु जान्न चौव्दा मेयि एकसासणौशिससष्टि
कृस्ताब्दान्तु श्री रामकृष्णा टेकिलिकल इन्स्टिट्यूट
होलान्तु कोचिन्तु स्थापन केले।।६०।।

त्या सभेचे औध्योगिक उद्घाडन करतले जले
कोचिचे तिरुमल देवस्वं देवस्थानाचे जाग्यारि
काशीमठाधिपति श्रीमत् सुधीन्देरतीर्थ स्वामि तांगेले दिव्य
हस्थानि अपैलेले महासंमेलनान्तु।
उद्घाडन प्रवचनान्तु स्वामि संगतले जले 'कोंकणि भाषेक
लिपि असा ती देवनागरि' म्होणु एकसासणौशिससष्टि
कृस्ताब्द अयताश एकतीसा डिसंबरान्तु।।६१।।

कोंकणी भाषा प्रचार सभा स्थापन जले नन्तर
एकसासणौशिससष्टि कृस्ताब्द जूलायि एका तारिकेक
भारताचि प्रधान मन्त्रि श्रीमति इन्दिरा गान्दीले केरल
सन्दर्शनान्तु एरणाकुलम् अतिथिमन्दिरान्तु भेट गेत्तलो जलो।
केरलान्तुले एकहजार अठशिसोला कोंकणी जनागेलि
हस्थाक्षर असिले निवेदन समर्पण कोर्नु कोंकणी
भासेक भारताचे राज्यघडणेचे आठवे वेलेरीन्तु
काडका म्होणु संगतलो जलो।।६२।।

त्या नन्तर कोंकणीचे उध्दाराक केरल सरकाराक
कोंकणी शिकोव्वे खतीर कोचिचे टि. डि. प्रैमरि स्कूल्
चेलियांगेले अनी चेल्यांगेले सरकारान
अनुमति दिव्वाक निवेदन दिले।
केरल सरकारान मैसूर अनी महारष्ट्राचे चड
कोंकणी उलोव्वे राज्यानि काथि कोंकणीक
करनत्तिल्यान केरलान्तु शिकोव्वाक अनुमति
दिव्वाक जायिना म्होणु सांगिले।।६३।।

जल्यारि कोंकणी खतीरि काडिल्या प्रयत्नाक
सरकारान कोंकणी शिकोव्वाक प्रैमरि
शालेन्तु कोचिचे टि. डि. एल्. पि. स्कूल्
अनी टि. डि. जी. एल्. पि. स्कूलान्तु
एकसासणौशिआठसष्टि आगस्ट
बारा दिवसा आज्ञा दिल्या।
त्या नन्तर कोंकणी भाषा प्रचार सभेले मागणी स्वीकार
कोर्नु केरल सरकारान कोंकणी उलोव्वे
अल्पसंख्या जनाक संरक्षण करचे इन्डया
राज्यघडनान्तुले उपपद तीस प्रवृत्तीन्तु हाडल्या।।६४।।

त्या राज्यघडना उपपद तिसाक आधार धोर्नु कोंकणी
उलोव्वे जनाक तानी शिकोव्वे विध्यालय
चोलोन्न वरचे सरकाराले नियन्त्रण
नात्तिले अधिकार दिलो।
त्या प्रकारि कोचिचे टि. डि. बेसिक ट्रेयिनिङ स्कूल तुरवूर
टि. डि. बेसिक ट्रेयिनिङ स्कूल् डां पडियार मेमोरियल्
होमियोपति मेडिकल् कोलेज् चोटानिकरा इत्यादि
विध्यालयांचे स्थापनांक सर्वै विध्यार्थियांक
यथेष्टित वेंचून कडचाक अधिकार दिलो।।६५।।

अनि असा संगचाक एक कोंकणी सिकोव्वे अध्यापकांक

शिक्षण दिव्याक एक शिक्षक शाला कोंकणी भाषा
प्रचार सभेन स्थापन केले अनि तांका शिक्षण दित्तले जले।
कोंकणी भाषा प्रचार सभेले शिक्षण शाला चलौचे
कमीषणर फोर लिंग्विस्टिक्स् मैलोरिटीस
श्रीमति देवकी गोपिदास् तीणे पलैले अनी शिक्षण
पोलोव्नु योग्य रीतिरि असा म्होणु सांगिले
शिक्षण सर्टिफिकेट सरकारान अंगीकार केले।।६६।।

अनी असा मिजे प्रवर्तन चरित्रपर समुदायाचे
चरित्र बरैलेले एरणाकुलमान्तु केरला हिस्तरि
एसोसियेषणान घडोव्नु हाडिले हिस्तरि कणवेनषनान्तु
केरलान्तु सारस्वतांगेले चरित्र अर्पण केले।
ते चरित्रान्तु 'सारस्वतांगेले उद्भव, संस्कार विविद मेखलान्तु
प्रदान केलेले अंशदान' हिस्तरि एसोसियेषणान
अनि केरला युलिवरसिटि मेल्नु 'केरल
चरित्रं पुस्तकान्तु प्रकाशित केले।'
केरलान्तुले गौड सारस्वत ब्राह्मणाक एकठांय हडपाक
काशीमठाधिपति श्रीमत् सुधीन्द्रतीर्थ स्वाम्यागेले
आज्ञानुसार एक महासंम्मेलन कोलिकोटाक
चलैले गौड सारसावत ब्राह्मण महासभा - केरल स्वामि
परमाधिकारि अनी हांव अघक्षु जाव्न स्थापयिले।।६७।।

उप्रान्ते बोंबेयन्तु 'आल् इन्डया सारस्वत कल्चरल
एसोसियेषण' तानी एक अखिल भारतीय
सारस्वत ब्राह्मण महासंम्मेलन् चलैले तन्तु मका
'सारस्वत इन केरला हिस्तरि' नावान प्रबन्द अर्पण कोरूक
सांगिले. हावे ते स्वीकार कोर्नु केरल पुरारेखा आधार
जाव्न बरैलेले प्रबन्द सारस्वतांगेले केरलान्तुले चरित्र
अर्पण केले तानी ते प्रकाशित केले।
अनी असा संगचाक प्रथम विश्व मलयालम् महासंमेलन्
तिरुवनन्दपुरमान्तु चलैले तन्तु अर्पण केले केन्द्र

साहित्य अकादमीले तरपेन कोंकणी भास
अनी लिंङविस्टिक्स् अनी दुसरे ते चरित्र
सारस्वतांगेले केरलान्तुले।।६८।।

अनी अतं एक सांगचाक असा मैसूर महाराष्ट्रा
अनी केरल् राज्यांचे शीमाचि तर्केचि परिहाराक
जाल्न जसटिस् मेहरचन्द महाजन कम्मीषण
केन्द्र सरकारान नियुक्त केले।
अनी तन्तु कोंकणी मराठीचि उपभाष म्होणु
महाराष्ट्रान समर्पण केले अनी तका
आधार धोर्नु कारवार बेलगांव
महराष्ट्राक मेल्का म्होणु सांगिले।।६९।।

तेन्ना ना कोणीय कोंकणी स्वतन्त्र भास म्होणु
सांगचाक गोयान्तुले डॉ. पिसलुन्कर,
डॉ. ए. के. प्रियोलकार अनी भाषा विज्ञानि
डॉ. गाडगे कोंकणी मराठीचि पोट भास म्होणु सांगिले।
तशि अस्तना हांवे निवेदन धाडिले महाजनाक
कोंकणी स्वतंत्र भास म्होणु मिजे प्रबन्दाचेरि
डॉ. सि. पि. रामस्वामि अय्यर, डॉ. टि. पि. मीनाक्षि सुन्दरम्
कोंकणी स्वतंत्र भास म्होणु दिलेले।।७०।।

साक्षिविस्तारान्तु जसटिस् महाजनान प्रश्नु गलो
डॉ. गाडगेलगी डॉ. सि. पि. रामस्वामि अय्यरान
सांगिले असा कोंकणी स्वतंत्र भास किते
डॉ. सि. पि. रामस्वामि अय्यर चुकलोवे म्होणु।
अनी असा सांगचाक पुरुषोत्तम मल्याले प्रबन्दाक
डॉ. सि. पि. रामस्वामि अय्यरान कोंकणी
स्वतंत्र भास म्होणु सांगिल्या विषयान्तु
ना ताणे उलैयलेले विरुध्द म्होणु।।७१।।

मैसूर सरकारान मका निमन्त्रण केले महाजन

कमीषणाक कोंकणी स्वतंत्र भास म्होणु सिध्द
कोरूक सरकाराली मागणी स्वीकार
केली अनी साक्ष्य (एविडन्स) दित्तलो जलो।
साक्ष्या (एविडन्स्) महाजनाक तृप्ति जली
पुरुषोत्तम मल्यान सांगिले अनुकूल असा
'महाजनान प्रख्यापन केले कोंकणी एक स्वतन्त्र भास'
ते जीवितान्तुले चरित्र संबोव्यु जलो।
जसटिस महाजन संगतलो जलो मिजे साक्षि
विस्तारान्तु तू असा पि. एच्. डि. कारण तुवे
कोंकणी खतीरि महत काम केल्या
म्होणु सांगतलो जलो।।७२।।

महाजन कमीषणान कोंकणी स्वतंत्र भास म्होणु
प्रख्यापन केल्या नन्तर हावे निर्णयिले
कोंकणीक केन्द्रसाहित्य अकदमीले स्वतंत्र साहित्य
भास म्होणु अंगीकाराक जाव्न निवेदन भारत
प्रधान मन्त्रीक समर्पण केले।
त्या खतीरि निवेदन भारत प्रधान मन्त्रीन सिक्रटरि
साहित्य अकादमि नयि दिलीक धाडिले
नन्तर भाषाअल्पसंख्या कमीषणरान
अंगीकाराक सांगिले।।७३।।

त्या प्रकरि अंगीकाराक जाव्न पांच मानदण्ड
असूचे पत्र मका साहित्य अकादमीन
धाडिले पूर्णकोर्नु एकसे चौव्सष्टि
पनाचे निवेदन समर्पण केले।
साहित्य अकदमीन ते जनरल कौण्सिलान्तु दवर्ले
डॉ सुकुमारन अलीकोड साहित्य अकादमि
अक्सिक्यूटीव बोर्ड अंगान मिगेले मागणीक
'लोबियिड' प्रवर्तन केले कोंकणीक वोट
चड मेलनु स्वतंत्र साहित्य भास म्होणु अंगीकार केले।

डॉ. सुनितिकुमार चाटरजीन पत्र बरैले साहित्य अकादमीले
कोंकणीचो अंगीकार तुजा ह्रदयाक धोर्नु अस्ता
जत्तले तुका कोरूक वोडली सेवा मातृभासेक
करतलो एक महत्वाची भास भरतान्तुले।।७४।।

कोंकणी भासेचे ज्ञानपीठमेलोलो डॉ. रवीन्द्र केलेकर
गोंय पत्र मुखेल कलेयता मका साहित्य
अकादमीले अंगीकाराचे श्रेय तुका वता
कोण ते अंगीकाराक झुज केल्या।
कोंकणी अंगीकार जले नन्तर मका विवाह
करचे विषयान्तु आलोचन आयिल्या मिजी
मलगडि भयणि सुन्दरका मका निरबन्द करतली जल्या।
विवाह करचे खतीरि मका श्री रामकृष्णा टेकिनिकल
इन्स्टिटयीटान्तु शिकोव्चे विषयान्तु सहाय
करचि अनी लेखन टयिप् कोर्नु दिव्वि सरोजिनिबायिक
विवाहु करचाक निश्चय केल्या।।७५।।

सरोजिनि बायि ती आसली कोचिचो वेपारि
वि. राम नायिक अनी श्रीमति एस्. ए. जानकीली
धूव अनी कोडुङ्लूर गव्चो वोडलो
उद्देगपति एस्. ए. रंगनाथ प्रभूलि आसली भचि जाल्न।
मिजि आव्सु श्रीमति एन्. एम्. सरस्वति बायिले
अनुमति मेल्नु ती वरर्डिक कोचीन्तु मार्च
सत्तावीस दिवसा जली एकसासणौशिपंचासत्तरि
कृस्ताब्दान्तु आसिलो गृहस्थश्रम स्वीकार कर्तलो जाल्न।
अनेक मित्र बान्दव शिष्यवर्ग वर्डिकेक सन्निहित
आसिले तन्तु आसिलो मका चिकित्सा
केलोलो कोयंबतूरचो डॉ. मेजर आर. सुधाकर राव
सन्निहित आसिलो जाल्न।।७६।।

साहित्य अकादमीले अंगीकार जल्या नन्तर

कोंकणी भाषा प्रचार सभेक साहित्य अकादमीन
साहित्य संस्था म्होणु अंरीकार केले अनी
कोंकणी उपदेशक समिति धा अंग असूचे स्थापन केली।
तन्तु मका नियुक्त केलो, प्रथम उपदेशक
बोर्डाचे बसकेन्तु एक थरावो हाडिलो कोंकणीक
रोमन लिपिचि अंगीकाराक, हाव विना
सर्वानियि अनुमति दिली।।७७।।

हांव सांगतलो जलो कोंकणीन बैबल् अनुवाद
करचाक यूरोपि विल्यम् कारेन देवनागरिलिपि
स्वीकारले कारण ती भारताचि लिपि
जान्न अस्सा हांवे सांगिले।
तरि रोमन काडिल्यारि मलयालम्, पेरस्यन्,
अरबिक, कन्नड, मेल्नु स लिपियो काडका ते
अस्साध्य आसिल्यान् 'एक्सिकूटूव बोरडाक' निवेदन
दिव्याक सिक्रटरीन सांगिले।।७८।।

त्या प्रकारि हांवे निवेदन दिले मका कलेयिले
कोंकणी भासेक अंगीकार दिल्या देवनागरि
लिपि मात्र जान्न दुसरि लिपि कडचिना म्होणु।
तशि 'कोंकणि भाषा प्रचार सभेन' समर्पण
केलेल्या निवेदनाक आधार जान्न
'साहित्य अकादमिन' काडिले निर्णय कोंकणि
भाषेचि लिपियेचेरि आसिल्या वादविवादाक
अंतिम निर्णय जल्या म्होणु।।७९।।

कोंकणी आठवे वेलेरीन्तु स्थान दिव्याक एक
देशीय भास जन्नु प्रख्यापन करचाक
श्रीमति इन्दिरा गान्दीक निवेदन दिले
भेट गेन्नु एरणाकुलम् अतिथि मन्दिरान्तु।
ताचि प्रतिलेखा भाषा अल्पसंख्या कमीषणराक

समर्पयिल्यान्त केन्द्र सरकारान कलेयिले
कोंकणी आठवे वेलेरीन्तु कडिल्यारि
कोसलोय लाभु ना काडिलेना जल्यारि
कोसलोयि अयोग्यता ना असा सांगचान्तु।।८०।।

सरकाराले उध्देशु भाषेचे प्रोत्साहनाक
उदरगतिक सहाय दिव्चे आठवे परिशिषटान्तु
असा तरि ना जल्यारियि तशि लोक
सभेन्तु अनेक वेलारि सांगिल्या असा।
जल्यारि आठवे परिशिष्टान्तु काडिनत्तिल्यान
कोंकणीक अयोग्यता आसिले ते सरकारा मुकारि
समर्पण केले जल्यारि ताचे कायि
निर्णय काडिलो ना असा।।८१।।

मणिपुरि अनी नीपालि कडताति म्होणु केन्द्र सरकारान
निर्णय काडिल्या तेन्ना जसटिस् वि. आर. कृष्ण अय्यराले
उपदेशान लोकसभा स्पीकराक पत्र बरैले
पारलिमेण्डान्तु सांगिल्या कोंकणी विषयान्तु।
स्पीकरान मका धाडिले पत्र गृहमन्त्रियाक
कोंकणी विषयान्तु निर्णय काडूक सांगिले,
नन्तर मणिपुरि नीपाली अनी कोंकणीयि
मल्नु काडिल्या आठवे वेलेरीन्तु।।८२।।

केरल सरकारान मका पुरारेखा केरला
'आरकीव्सा' उपदेशक समितीन्तु अंगत्व दिले हावे
पुरारेखा गवेषण करतलो जलो पुरारेखान्तु
अनेक कोंकणी जनापासून असा।
केरलाराज्यान्तु 'कोपर प्लेयटान्तुले' पयले कोंकणी
समाजापासून 'वटेलुत्तु' लिपीन बरेलेले एकसास
ससिसतावीस कृस्ताब्दान्तु कोचि रायान दिलेले
हावे संग्रह कोर्नु प्रकाशित तेले असा।

केन्द्र साहित्य अकादमीन मका कोंकणीचो
'रिसारस् परसन' म्होणु 'लिटररि ट्रान्सलेटरस् वर्कषोपान्तु'
वेन्चून काडिलो अनी 'कोंकणी भास अनी साहित्य'
केरल सरकाराले विश्वविज्ञानकोशु अनी केरला
साहित्य अकादमीले 'कम्पारेटीव इन्डयम लिटरेचर'
पुस्तकान्तु प्रकाशित केले असा।।८३।।

असा हांव 'इपिग्राफिस्ट' जान्न एकसासस्थिएकाशि
कृस्ताब्दान्तु सत्यादीशातीर्थ उत्तराधिमठस्वमियानि
काशीमठ राघवेंन्द्रतीर्थ स्वाम्याक दिलेले
ताम्रपत्र तन्तु संगता परंपरा काशीमठस्वाम्यांगेले जान्न।
अनी ते कुंभकोण मठाधीश विजयीन्द्र तीर्थ
स्वामिया थकून अनी मध्वाचार्याले मूलसंस्थानाधिपति
देखून उत्तराधिमठाक आसूचे सर्वे उपकरण
जाव्यात काशीमठाक जान्न।
अनी ताचे 'प्रस्तावना' केरल सरकाराक बरोन्नु
प्रसिधीकरण केले ते अस्सा पालियम् ताम्रशासन
डॉ गोपिनाथ रावूले बरैलेले प्रसिधिकरण
केलेले अशि पर्ष जल्या नन्तर जान्न।।८४।।

कोंकणी भाषेचे उध्दाराक एक भवन् बन्दूचे
आवश्य आसिले कोचि कोरपरेषणाले
चेरलायि बसारान्तु असूचे इखरा सेन्ट् जागो
कोंकणी भषा प्रचार सभेक दिव्याक मागणी केले।
तांचे कौणसिल बसकेन्तु इखरा सेन्ट् जागो
कोंकणी भाषा प्रचार सभेक प्रदान करचे थरावो
एक मतान स्वीकार केलो अनी तो जागो दित्तले जले।।८५।।

त्या जाग्यारि भवन् निर्माणाक भूमि पूजा
काशीमठाधिपति श्रीमत् सुधीन्द्रतीर्थ स्वामि करतले
जले भवनाचो स्थापक फतोरु केरल मुख्य मन्त्री

सि. अचुत मेनोनान् स्थापन केले।
भवनाचे उदघाडन् केरल हैकोर्ट मुख्य
न्यायाधीस्सु जसटिस् वि. पि. गोपालन् नम्बयारान्
केले ताजे भरसि करनाटका हैकोर्ट निवृत्त
मुख्य न्यायाधीस जसटिस् ए. नारायण पैयेले
सानिध्यान्तु निर्वहण केले।।८६।।

ते भवन् भारतान्तु कोंकणीचे प्रथम भवन् जाव्न
रबले त्या भवनान्तु अविट्टम तिरुनाल्
लैब्ररीन्तु आसिले 'होरतस इन्डिकस् मलभारिकस्'
असा सस्यांगेले नाव ब्रह्मणा भासेन बरैलेले।
ब्राह्मणा म्होणु कोंकणीन बरैलेले रंग भट, विनायक पण्डित
अनी अप्पुभटानि साक्षिपत्र छापिले कोचिचो
डच्गवरणर हेनरिक वानरीडान एकसाससशि
आठसाष्टि कृस्ताब्दान्तु ताचे तिनीशेवर्षाचे आघोषु जाव्न चलैले।
अनी असा सागचाक हांवे दिलेली
मागणी स्वीकार कोर्नु कोंकणी भाषा भवनान्तु सुप्रीम
कोर्टान्तु न्यायादीशु जाव्नु अस्तना जसटिस
वि. आर. कृष्ण अय्यरान सौजन्य वाचनालय
अनी ग्रन्थशाला उद्घाडन केले।।८७।।

कोंकणी उलोव्याक खतीरि हांवे केलेल्या मागणीक
सरकारान राज्यघडनेचे तिसावे परिशिष्टान्तु
असूचि भाषा अल्पसंख्या पदवि दीव्नु कोंकणी
जनानि चलोव्चे विध्यालयांक अल्पसंखया पदवि दिल्या।
तशि डॉ. पडियार मेमोरियल होम्योपति मेडिकल कोलेज्,
चोट्टानिकर, टि. डि. बेसिक् ट्रेयिनिङ स्कूल्, कोचि,
टि. डि. बेसिक् टयिनिङ् स्कूल्, तुरवूर हंका
कोंकणी उलाव्यानि चलोचि स्थापन म्होणु सरकारान
तांका भाषा अल्पसंख्या पदवी अंगीकार दिल्या।।८८।।

त्या प्रकारि मणिपालाक डॉ. टि. एम्. ए. पै फौण्डेषण
स्थापन कोर्नु मका ट्रस्टि जान्न काडिलो
मेडिकल, इन्जिनियरिङ, लो कोलेज् विध्यालयं
भाषा अल्पसंख्या म्होंणु डॉ. टि. एम्. ए. पै फौण्डेषनाचे
मानेज्मेण्टान्तु आयले।
त्या नन्तर सुप्रीम कोरटान्तु इन्टरवीन जान्न
जसटिस् विश्वनाथ अय्यर निवृत्त न्यायाधीसा
वटेन अफिडविट मेमोराण्डम् समर्पण
केले मणिपाल भाषा अल्पसंख्यासंस्था
म्होणु सुप्रीम कोर्टाचे प्रख्यापन आयले।।८९।।

यूनियन पबलिक सरवीस कमीषण नयि दिली
हनी मका नोण ओफीष्यल मेंबर अनी एक्सपर्ट
जान्न एकसासणौशित्राशि कृस्ताब्दान्तु वेंन्चून
कडिलो अनी कोंकणी खतीरि इन्टरव्यू चल्लैले।
केन्द्र सरकारान कोंकणी पुस्तका खतीरि
विध्याभ्यास शाखेन एकसासणौशिआठसत्तेरि
कृस्ताब्दान्तु 'बुक् रिव्यूवर' जान्न वियुक्त
केलो अनी पुस्तक रिव्यू कोर्नु दिले।
नियुक्त केलो मका महात्मा गान्दी विश्वविध्यालय
कोटयमान्तु सेनट अंग जान्न स्थापिले कोंकणी
गवेषण पठन चेयर विश्वविध्यालयान्तु
अनी हावे बरैलेले पुस्तक 'सिलक्टड् सेमिनार पेपरस् /
रयिटिङस् ओण कोंकणी लेङ्वेज
लिटरेचर एण्ड कल्चर - १९५४ - १९७७' सेनेटाचे
बसकेन्तु डॉ. वि. एन्. राजशेखरन पिलै
उपकुलगुरुन् प्रकाशन केले।।९०।।

आसिलो हांव अंग जान्न अनेक संस्थेन्तु प्रवर्तन
केलेले संगचाक जान्न अस्सा ए. ऐ. आर. तृशूर, केरल
सरकाराले आरकायिस उपदेशक समिति, फोकलोर

फेलोस् ओफ इन्डया, मैसूर विश्वविध्यालयान्तु।
अनी असा संगचाक पांचवे अन्तर राष्ट्रीय
कोणग्रस् ओफ एप्लयड् लिङविसस्टिक्स्
मोण्ट्रील, कानडा, एकसासणौशिआठसत्तारि
कृस्ताब्दान्तु एक्सिकूटिव मेंबर जाव्न जूस क्वाटर
सेन्टिनियल आघोष कमिटी
एकसासणौशिआठसत्तरि कृस्ताब्दान्तु।
आसिलो अंग कोंकणी उध्दाराक स्थापिले सेन्टर
फोर कोंकणी डेवलप्मेट स्टडीस् गोवा
विश्वविध्यालयान्तु एक्सिकूटीव अंग जाव्न केरल
सरकाराले भारत भवन् सोसयटीन्तु अनी
भाषा अल्पसंख्या केरला स्टेट लेवल कमिटिन्तु।।९१।।

एकसासणौशिचोव्रास्तरि कृस्ताब्दान्तु गोयान्तु
पणजीन्तु धावे अखिल भारतीय कोंकणी
साहित्य परिषद अधिवेशन् श्री के. के. पै
मणिपालाचो सिण्डिकेट बेंकाचो चयरमान, अध्यक्षु
उद्घाडन् डॉ सुनितिकुमार चाटरजी साहित्य
अकादमि नयि दिल्ली, प्रसिडण्टान केलेले।
तन्तु मका मुख्य अतिथि जाव्न बहुमान केलो कोंकणीचे
उदरगती खतीरि काडिल्या वावराक जाव्न अनी
एक हजार रुपया कोंकणी भवनाक दित्तले जले।।९२।।

नन्तर अखिल भारतीय कोंकणी साहित्य
परिषदाचे तेरावे अधिवेशन मुंबेयन्तु षणमुखानन्दा
होलान्तु चलैलेले तन्तु मका परिषदाचो अध्यक्षु
जाव्न एकमतान वेंचून कडतले जले।
गोंयचो मुख्य मन्त्री श्री प्रतापसिङ राणे परिषदेचे
अधिवेशन उदघाटन केले अनी हांवे अध्यक्ष भाषण दिले
मका 'क्रूसेडर ओफ कोंकणी' म्होणु येव्कार
भाषणान्तु संगतले जले।।९३।।

असा हावे कोंकणी भास्सेचे विषयान्तु अतीव
प्रयन्तु काडिल्या असा साहित्यान्तु प्रथम
जाव्न बरैलेले एक लघुकथा 'दुराग्रहाचे फल'
एकसासणौशिपांचसष्टि कृस्ताब्दान्तु।
नन्तर कोंकणी लोक गीत, मणियो, प्रबन्द इत्यदि
अनी अनुवाद जाव्न काव्य रूपान मलयालम् ज्ञानपाना
कोंकणीन्तु उप्रान्ते शंबर श्लोकयुक्त शतकं कोंकणीन्तु।
असा रचयिले 'राष्ट्रकवि मंजेश्वर गोविंदपै शतकं',
'ए. एम्. सरस्वतिबायि शतकम',
'डॉ. सुनितिकुमार चटरजी शतकं',
'जस्सटिस् वि. आर. कृष्ण अय्यर शतकं',
तशि इकरा शतकं पुरायि जाव्न सत्ताविस्स कृतियो
असा अनेक इतिहास्स गवेषक कृतियो इंग्रेजीन्तु
असा केरल सरकारान उजवडिले एक तन्तु।।९४।।

समुदायाचे अनी कोंकणी भाषेचे उध्धाराक
अंगीकार जाव्न अनी राज्याचे चडपणाक
काडिल्या प्रयत्नाक आधार जाव्न एकसासणौशिएकउण्सत्तरि
कृस्ताब्दान्तु काशीमठाधिपति श्रीमत् सुधीन्द्रतीर्थ स्वाम्यानि
मुलकीन्तु प्रशस्ति पत्र दिले।
नन्तर कोचीन्तु आयिल्या पोप जोण पोल् दुसरो
एकसासणौशिस्सशि कृस्ताब्दान्तु 'गोलड् मेडल'
दिले, मुंबैन्तु ओल् इन्डया सारस्वत
कंल्चरल ओरगनैसेषणान 'सारस्वत रत्ना'
मानपद दिले, मंगलूरचे विश्वकोंकणी प्रतिष्टान
'विश्व कोंकणी विशेष रत्ना' मानपद दीव्नु भहुमान केले।
मंगलूरान्तु चलैलेले प्रथम विश्व सारस्वत संमेलनान
भहुमति प्रदान केले काशीमठ, कैवल मठ, गोकर्ण मठ,
चित्रापुर मठाधीशानि, गौड सारस्वत ब्राह्मण सभा
मैसूर हनी 'सारस्वत भूषण' मानपद प्रदान केले।।९५।।

करनाटकान्तु कोंकणीक संगतातरि असा
कसलोय मान्यता मेल्नाशिले हांवे करनाटक
सरकाराले अल् हाज् आर. एच् गुडवाला चयरमान
'करनाटक संस्थानाचे अल्पसंख्या कमीषनाक' निवेदन
समर्पण केले कोंकणीक अंगीकार करच्चान्तु।
कमीषणान निवेदन स्वीकारले करनाटक सरकाराक
कोंकणीक अंगीकार कोरचाक सांगिल्यान
सरकारान मका कलेयले कोंकणीक सर्वै
अल्पसंख्या अंगीकार दिल्या एकसासणौशि
बाणवि बावीस सपटंबरा पत्रान्तु।।९६।।

अनी संगचाक असा कोंकणीक आठवे
वलेरीन्तु काडिल्या प्रयत्नाक आधार जान्न मका गोवा
सरकारान शेणायि गोंय बाब एकशेपंचवीसा
जन्मदिन वार्षिक महोत्सवान्तु गवर्णरान मान्यता दिली।
तशीचि केन्द्र सरकाराले कमीषणर फोर लिङ्विस्टिक
मैनोरिटीसानि कोचि सन्दर्शना वेलारि चारि
मे दोनसासआठ कृस्ताब्दान्तु कोंकणीक
आठवे वेलेरीन्तु काडिल्या प्रयत्नाक
'शाल' पंगरून मान्यता दिली।
मात्र नयि गोवा कोंकणी अकादमीन भाषा सेवेक
'मंजुनाथ षणभाग' भाषा सहित्य अनी सेवा
पुरस्कार २०१० अनी पाचवीस हजार रुपया
दीन्नु भहुमान केल्या अनी कोचि कोरपरेषणान
तांचे स्मरणिकेन्तु 'कोंकणी भाषेचो एलुत्तचन्'
म्होणु मानपदं दिली।।९७

केन्द्र साहित्य अकादमीन हावे विवर्तन केलेले
कोंकणीन्तु काव्यरूपान तिरुवल्लुवराले तमिल् तिरुकुरल

१. 'एलुत्तचन्' तो मलयालम भासेचो 'पिता'

दोनसासआठ कृस्ताब्दाचे विवर्तन अवार्ड
पंचवीस हजार रुपया मान्यपत्र दीनु भहुमान कोलो।
अनी असा संगचाक कोंकणि भाषेचे मान्यतेचे
पन्नास वर्षाचे जुबुली कोचीन्तु चलैले मद्रास
हैकोर्ट निवृत्त आकटिङ चीफ जसटिस के
नारायण कुरुप्प मुख्य अतिथिं आसिलो।
तानी हावे कोंकणी खतीरि काटिल्या प्रयत्नाक
'कोंकणी पितामह' म्होणु भहुमान केलो कोचि कोरपरेषन
मेयरान भारत फैसट् - २००८ आघोषान्तु
प्रशस्ति पत्र दीन्न भहुमान केलो।।९८।।

युनस्कोले 'अन्तरराष्ट्रीय मातर लेङ्वेज् दिवसाचो'
आघोषु कोलो प्रथम जान्न दोनसासणव
फेब्रवरि एकवीसा दिवसा चलैले तेन्ना सेमिनार मतृ
भषांगेले पारलितेण्ठ हौस एनक्सि, नयि दिलीन्तु आसिले।
अनी तन्तु भागु गेव्याक मका सेक्रटरि कोंकणि
भाषा प्रचार सभा अनी डॉ. नागेश पि. मल्या
अंग कोंकणी भाषा प्रचार सभा मेनेजिङ कमिटि केन्द्र
भाषा अल्पसंख्य कमीषणरान वेंचून कडिलो समर्पयिले
प्रबन्द बरैयिलेले कोंकणी उद्धाराक जान्न आसिले।
अनी असा एक संगचाक पद्मभूषण डॉ. के. एम्. जोर्जान
पूर्व डयरक्टर अनी मुख्य संपादक कम्पारेटीव
इन्डयन् लिटरेचर, केरल साहित्य अकादमि
त्रिशूर, केन्द्र सरकार गृहमत्र्याक बरैल्या असा
'ताणे कोंकणीक बंधनावस्थे थकून मुक्त केले' ।।९९।।

केरला हिस्तरि एसोसियेषण एरणाकुलमच्या
आधारान सुप्रीम कोर्ट निवृत्त न्यायाधीस
पद्मविभूषण जसटिस वि. आर. कृष्ण अय्यर
हनी मका कोंकणीक आठवे वेलेरीन्तु काडिल्या
प्रयत्नाक साल पंगरून भहुमान केलो।

असा संगचाक हावे कोंकणी लिपि देवनागरि
म्होणु केन्द्र साहित्य अकादमीन अनी गोयं
सरकारान निर्णय कडचाक काडिल्या
प्रयत्नाक नयि दिल्लीचे 'नागरि लिपि परिषदान'
'विनोबा नागरि पुरस्कार' दीन्नु भहुमान केलो।
अंतिमेरि मका दोनसासबारा सात फेब्रवरीन्तु कोचीन्तु
कोंकणी आठवे वेलेरीन्तु मेल्चाक काडिल्या
प्रयत्नाक 'मंगलूर कोंकणी भास अनी संस्कृति
प्रतिष्टानान' 'टि. विमला वि. पै विश्व कोंकणी जीवित
साधन सम्मान' अनी एक लक्षु रुपया रोखड
दीन्नु भहुमान केलो।।१००।।

समाप्ति

मिजे जीविताचे चरित्र त्याशिवर्षाचे हजार श्लोकानि
आसचे शत श्लोकीन बरैले संक्षिप्त जान्न
जनाक कल्चाक कुडुंबाचे सांगचाक
बयिल नाव तिजे सरोजिनी बायि असा।
मिजी धूव डॉ. सुसमिता पि. मल्या असिस्टन्ट
प्रोफसर इन् लो, अमिटि लो स्कूल्, नयि दिल्ली भर्तारु तिजो
आर. शिवप्रसाद पै कर्ता काम जेय्म्स् मिकिन्तोष्, नयि दिल्ली
कम्पनीन्तु, पूतु मिजो डॉ. नागेश पि. मल्या बि. एच्. एम्. एस्.
होमियो मेटिकल ओफीसर, कोचि, बायिल तजी
एम्. कोम. नाव पझजा म्हण्तातति श्रेया असा।
कुडुंब मुकारसून वचाक अयिलो जन्माक पुत्तालो
पूतु मिजो नत्तु नाव भानुप्रकाशु जन्मलो मे
स् कृस्ताब्द दोनसास इकरा अक्षय त्रितियाक असा।
तशें मिजे धूवेकयि एक पुत्र संतान जले नयि दिल्लीन्तु कृस्ताब्द
दोनसासबारा जूण अठाविसा दिवसा चित्र नक्षत्राक
रत्नेशु नाव तजे असा।।१०१।।

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE POEM IN KONKANI

KONKANI YODHA ETHIHASA LEKHAK NARAYANA PURUSHOTHAMA MALLAYA

LAGHU ATMACHARITRA SATAKAM

I was born in the family of Vedic savants as the fifth and youngest son of the late Krishna Narayana Mallaya. He was the adopted son of the late Anantha Krishna Mallaya, who was the elder brother of poorvashram of Kashi Madadipathi Srimad Varadendra Tirtha Swami.

Kashi Madadhipathi H.H.Srimad Bhuvanendra Tirtha Swami was the Guru who gave Ashrama deeksha to Swami Varadendra Tirtha. H.H.Srimad Bhuvanendra Tirtha Swami in his Poorvashram was the son of the younger sister Gouri of Kashi Madadhipathi H.H. Srimad Sumathendra Thirtha Swami.

Narayana Mallaya was given in adoption as son to Krishna Mallaya at Basrur, Dakhina Kannada District in front of the Vrindavan of Kashi Madadhipathi H.H.Srimad Bhuvanedra Tirtha Swami in the immediate presence of Kashi Madadhipathi H.H. Srimad Varadendra Tirtha Swami. The name of Narayana Mallaya before adoption was Appula Kamath. He was given in adoption at the age of seven changing the name as Narayana Mallaya and thereby became the adopted son of Krishna Mallaya.

Narayan Mallaya before adoption was the youngest son of Sri Krishna Kamath of Palliport. Sri Krishna Kamath was the younger brother of Poorvashram of H.H.Srimad Bhuvanendra Tirtha Swami.

The primary education of Narayan Mallaya took place at Basrur. He studied Kannada language. Afterwards he came over to Cochin. He joined for studies at T.D.High School, Cochin where Shri Bantwal Padmanabha Baliga was the Headmaster. His daughter Satyabhama was given in marriage to Narayan

Mallaya but she was not bodily keeping well and passed away soon after the marriage at Cochin.

Later, in the year 1907, Narayana Mallaya married Saraswathi Bai who was aged 14. She was the eldest daughter of Dasagranthi Hari Rangha Bhat who was the Chief Priest – Melshanti- of the Cochin Thirumala Devaswom Temple. Hari Ranga Bhat was the uncle of Narayana Mallaya. Narayana Mallaya was the son of Smt. Rukumini Bai the elder sister of Hari Ranga Bhat. The marriage that took place in local parlance came to be known as "Maulu Bhachi" that is the marriage of the Uncle's daughter with Sister's son. Saraswathi Bai's education took place at young age at Karwar Sunkeri Gramam where her father was the Vedic teacher at the "Vedapatasala" established by him.. She studied there at Canara School under Sri Ramachandra Manjunath Doplex, the Headmaster of the School. She was the first student of the school. This is evidenced by her Register Number which was No.1. She studied there Mathematics of Gokhale and Marathi language. She stood first in the examination. She also studied Panini's Ashtadyay Grammer, Vedas, Sanskrit, Upanishads in the Patasala under her father.

Afterwards, she went over to Udupi with her father who started a Veda patasala there under the auspices of Sri Venkataramana Temple. At Udupi she studied carnatic music, veena and Kannada Language under experts. Once, Ammembal Subha Rao Pai, Founder of Canara Bank visited the Veda Patasala. He addressed the students where Saraswathi Bai was also present.

Later, Saraswathi Bai came over to Manjeshwar with her father, who established there a Veda Patasala under the name Madanandeshwar Arya Veda Patasala. She joined for studies at Basel Mission School run by German Missionaries. There she studied English language. She also studied Needlework, Embroidery and Knitting under a German Lady. She also studied Bible and playing of Band in the School. In the

Bible classes she stood first and got first rank. H.H. Srimad Varadendra Thirth Swami of Sri Kashi Math Samsthan encouraged her to master Sewing and she studied well.

After completing her studies she got married. She was appointed as Teacher in the T.D.Girls' Primary School started in the year 1908 by Cochin Thirumala Devaswom to give education to girls. She joined the School and started teaching Marathi to the girl students. She was known as the first woman teacher in Kerala to enter teaching profession.

After completion of one year in the teaching profession, orthodox members belonging to the community started to give troubles as women were not allowed to enter teaching profession in those days. She was not able to face the troubles and ultimately she submitted her resignation and left the school.

In the year 1909 on September 24th day, she started at her husband's village Andikadavu near Arabian Sea shore, a school to teach students in that village. This is to end the male domination. It was started five months before International women day which was observed on March 8 when a march by women was taken out at Copenhagan.

Later, she accepted the request made by the people to re-enter T.D. Girls' Primary School, Cochin to teach Marathi and Needlework. After joining the school, she stayed at the residence of her father. The house was situated on the south side of the Ratha Veethi- pathway- of the Thirumala Devaswom Temple facing East. The house that was constructed by her father was at the site measuring 5 cents of land which he got through family partition. It was the house where House-warming ceremony was conducted in the year 1911 in the Malalyalam month of Meenam on the 30th day. It was in that house where Vedas and Sastras were taught by Dasagranthi Hari Ranga Bhat that I was born in the year 1929 in the month of May 7th day at Aswathi star in the Malayalam month Medam at Meda Lagnam as the fifth son of Narayana Mallaya and Saraswathi

Bai. The place where I was born was said to be a small room, the third one from the front main room attached to the house.

As said earlier, my father was adopted as his son by Shri Krishna Mallaya as there was no issue in the family. At the time of my birth, he was not able to see clearly due to old age as he was suffering from cataract in both the eyes. He was immensely happy on conveying the news of my birth. It is said that he patted me and touched my body from legs to head. I made a loud cry. Hearing my loud cry it was said that my grand-father had said, "Your loud cry will be heard far and wide in the world. You will make the people know by bringing big name by doing big work. You will bring name and fame to the family and will work for the welfare of the community."

My mother Sarswathi Bai after 3 months of my birth, started attending the school for teaching. She took me also alongwith her to the school. She made arrangements there for my rest behind the Teacher's Chair by putting a curtain and made cradle of a Saree.

After attending the School and coming back in the evening at home, my elder sister Sundarakka used to look after me with affection. She used to feed me and take care of my health. I fell ill with decentry when I was six months old. I became weak. I remained like skeleton with bone and skin. The disease reached at a high stage and only breathing remained. I closed my eyes. My mother immediately ran to Keraleswara Siva temple nearby. She lighted an oil lamp. She prayed Lord Siva to save my life. She returned home. To her and others surprise, I opened the eyes and seeing my mother I smiled.

My mother directed my elder brother Nagendran to meet an Ayurvedic Physician by name Shendamaistry and to bring him to the house to examine my condition and to prescribe medicine. He examined me and prescribed a medicine that is, Kashayam. My elder brother used to go daily to the Vaidyasala and within one month my health improved to normal. I was completely cured from the disease and became healthy.

I was three years old when my mother took a decision to leave her paternal home which was nearer to the school where she was a teacher, and to settle down at her husband's house at Kotwal Temple premises, to take care of his family and assist him in his day to day functions of the family temple as there were no other members in his family who could shoulder such responsibilities.

When I was four years old, my elder sister Sundarakka was given in marriage to a rich business man at Fort Cochin by name V.K. Kamath. I have no memory of witnessing her marriage function. In her absence, I used to move around door to door singing songs and calling her by uttering her name.

At that time, Betakal Gowarakka, younger sister of Poorvashram of H.H.Srimad Varadendra Tirtha Swami of Sri Kashi Math Samasthan used to show me pegions and sing song in Konkani meaning "You Pegions come when we call you. Play in the courtyard of our little son" and it was an attractive one. And then used to sing another song calling the crow saying that "You Crow, did you go over Goa? Did you see the uncle of our little son? Did he say that he will come today or to-morrow?" And that was the song sung in Konkani by Gowarakka.

Afterwards a son was born to Sundarakka and he was named Sadanad. She came back to our house for stay.

I was six years old. My parents took decision to admit me for studies at T.D. High School Primary section, Cochin.

My elder brother Venkateswara Mallaya whom I used to call "Dakulan" took me for admission at T.D. High School, Cochin. He met the Headmaster of the School and filled in the Admission Form. I was admitted at the 1st standard. Sri Madhava Pai was the class teacher. As my mother was also a teacher teaching Marathi and Needlework at T.D.Girls' Primary School, Cochin, she used to take me daily to the school.

I was very lazy in studies. As a result, I failed in the examination and I was made to sit at the back bench. The Class

teacher made my name struck down from school register for the reason that I am lazy and failed all the subjects.

My father who was also formerly a class teacher, met the class teacher Madhava Pai personally at the class room. My father told him that he should give proper coaching to those who are lazy and backward in their studies and take special attention. He should make them good in their studies and that is the duty of a good teacher. The teacher re-admitted me to continue my studies. The conversation that took place between my father and the class teacher resulted in a change in my mind and I started learning properly.

After coming back to house, my mother told me a story with a moral saying that "What you have to do today, it should not be postponed to-morrow" and that too resulted in change of my mind.

As a result of my concentrated studies, I passed the 1st standard examination. I got promotion to 2nd standard. The class teacher of the 2nd standard was by name Bikari Shenoy Master.

On the first day, the Class Teacher told his students that no one should speak Konkani. The language is uncivilized says the people at large. The students who were studying in the 2nd standard with the exception of one or two were all Konkani speaking.

After leaving the class during interval period, I spoke Konkani. The classmate who was a Malayalam speaking student put a complaint before the class teacher that I spoke in Konkani. The teacher became furious. I told the class teacher that it is true that I spoke in Konkani, but it was outside the classroom during the interval time. The teacher took a lengthy cane and gave me two beats on my hand. The teacher said that even if it is outside, till the class is left Konkani ought not to have spoken.

I felt sorry. It pained my mind. We were not allowed to speak Konkani at our own school. A day will come that in this

school Konkani will be taught. When I grow up I will work for the upliftment of Konkani and see that Konkani is taught in the school and that thought remained strong in my mind at that tender age.

At the age of thirteen, my father as directed by the priest performed my "Munjibandan" and gave Danda. I was taken to my maternal grandfather Dasagranthi Hari Ranga Bhat and begged for blessings(Asirvad). Hari Ranga Bhat invoked Vedic Mantras and said that "Purushothama Bhatoho Sukhino Jeevanthu" - Let Purushothama Bhat lead a happy life.

Afterwards my grandfather Hari Ranga Bhat taught me Sandhyavandana Mantras, Purusha Suktham, Vishnu Suktham and Jyothisha. I learned to perform Devapuja. I still perform Poojas to six deities including Vishnu in the Kotwal Temple renovated by my father.

I passed all the examinations conducted in each and every standard and finally promoted to S.S.L.C. class. Sri Devappa Shenoy Master was the class teacher. He gave us a proverb in English to expand "Make Hay while the Sun Shines". On seeing my writing which I explained in English he predicted that "I will become a great writer in future". I passed the 9th standard in first class and got proficiency certificate set apart for the student who stood top in the list.

However, as a result of my ill health, I was not able to attend classes at the X th standard. After 2 years, I appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination in 1948 and passed in 1st class.

For the treatment to be taken for my body illness Dr.B.D. Mallaya of Cochin advised us to go to Coimbatore and get treatment from Dr. Major R.S.Rao. I continued the treatment from Dr.Major R.S.Rao for two years. Afterwards as per advice given by the Doctor, I went to Christian Medical College, Vellore and yielding to surgery conducted by Dr. Reeve H. Betts, I was completely recovered.

Thereafter, I came back to Cochin. I started writing Letters to the Editor which were published. The Newspapers

that published my Letters to the Editor were the Hindu, Indian Express, Times of India, Deccan Herald etc. Altogether, the letters so published may come to more than hundred in numbers.

Based on the need of the Public, I used to write Letters to the Editor in the National Dailies. I wrote a letter to the Editor of the Hindu on the pitiable condition of the Dutch Palace at Mattancherry. Based on the letter, the Department of Archaeology, Government of India took over the Mattancherry Palace for maintenance and preservation of Mural Paintings and many a foreign tourists are now visiting the Palace.

Now I have to say that I am the first person to come forward to make request through the National Daily, the Hindu dated 6th June 1955 for the formation of Cochin Corporation. My request to amalgamate the Municipalities of Mattancherry, Fort Cochin and Ernakulam became a reality by the formation of Corporation of Cochin.

Cochin has now become a Tourist Centre. It was I who made a request first to the Central Government through the Hindu by writing a letter to the Editor dated 2nd February 1955 that a Centre for Tourists should be established at Mattancherry and that became fruitful.

I got a desire to study commerce subjects. At that time, there was only one College at Thevara where commerce subjects were taught as B.Com degree course. But there existed at Ernakulam one Institute namely Government Commercial Institute, for teaching all the commercial subjects run by Kerala Government. I got admission in that Institute. Sri I. Madhava Menon was the Principal of the Institute. On his advice, I opted for subjects like Law and Practice of Banking, Accountancy, Commercial Practice, and Commercial Geography. I studied all the subjects by going over to Ernakulam daily and passed all of them in the year 1956 the subjects meant for Diploma in Commerce.

Afterwards, in order to provide coaching in all the Commercial subjects, an Institute under the name Sri Ramakrishna Technical Institute was started at Cochin in the year 1958 which included Typewriting and Shorthand also, thereby, I made the Institute a full- fledged Commercial Institute coaching all the Commercial subjects recognized by the Government of Kerala. I trained about five thousand students in commerce to enable them to get jobs in the private sector and Government office, European Companies, Commercial Institutions and Banking Institutions. Thus, I served the society to a great extend in the educational field.

Besides teaching Law and Practice of Banking, I did research on origin of Banking. I have found that the Banking originates from the Vedas especially in the "Rig Veda" where mention is made as "Rinam Samni" meaning that "Let there be facilities for advancing loan" which otherwise is said that "Loan creates deposit and deposit creates loan." Consequently, an article prepared by me on the Origin of Banking and its History was published in the Kasargod Co-operative Bank Jubilee Souvenir and made an awakening among the people as regards banking which has its origin in Vedas.

Now I have to say that Sri. G.V. Mavalankar the First Speaker of Lok Sabha wrote an article stating that Sanskrit is the mother of all Indian languages. His statement was challenged by Dr.A.Chidambaranath Chettiar, Professor of Tamil, Annamalai University, stating that Tamil is an independent language and Sanskrit is not the mother of Tamil. It belongs to the Dravidian group of languages and Sanskrit belongs to Aryan group of languages.

I wrote to Dr.A.Chidambaranath Chettiar, which was published in the Press, stating that Sanskrit is the foster mother of Tamil. He contented that based on the Grammar, Sanskrit and Tamil are different and on that ground Sanskrit cannot claim the status of the mother of Tamil. I reasoned that the Grammar of Tamil is based on Tolkkapiam and that Tolkapiam is based on Katantra and Kachayana Pali Grammar and that Pali Grammar

is based on Aindra School of Grammar which is said to be the Sanskrit Grammar of Pre-Paninian. As it is found that Tamil Grammar is based on Aindra School of Grammar it will not be wrong to say that Sanskrit is foster mother of Tamil.

My letter to the Press defending his statement caught the attention of Sri. G.V. Mavalankar. He wrote a letter to me stating that you are a person of National outlook. He had further stated that "It appears you have taken great pains to explain the facts and put the matter before the Public in a dispassionate manner and with a national outlook. I am afraid those who differ do so more because of a political colour with a bias for parochial interest. I am however sure that in course of time, the controversy will die and truth will prevail".

Now I have to say with regard to my entry into Konkani movement. There was a time when people speaking Konkani used to feel ashamed because others used to laugh at them when Konkani is spoken in public. They used to say that Konkani is an uncivilized language and has no script and literature. It stands holding a flag at the front row of uncivilized language.

The first census of India after Independence was taken in the year 1951 and the Report of the Census was published in the year 1954. The Central Government declared in its Census report that Konkani is a dialect of Marathi.

My letter claiming that Konkani is an independent language belonging to Prakrit group of languages and not a dialect of Marathi, was published in the Indian Express dated 27th May 1954. Linguist Dr. R.C. Nigam met me at my residence at Cochin and said that "Konkani was in the Jail of Maharashtra. She has only skeleton with bone and skin. There is nothing for the development of her body. I released her from the Jail of Maharashtra and made her free. But now tentatively, you have to look after her for her development and nourishment. You should work for it. There will be series of letters that will appear in the Press as regards the decision taken by the Government. You should reply them all".

I told him that he need not worry on the issue. I will give hem proper reply and prove that Konkani is an independent anguage. Hence, the mistake that had been made in the declaration of the Government should be rectified. Subsequently, accepting my contention that Konkani is an independent anguage, the Government of India declared that Konkani is an ndependent language.

During that period, Goa was under Portuguese rule. None were there to challenge the Census Report published by the Government stating that Konkani is a dialect of Marathi. There was one person from Bantwal in Karnataka by name Narasimha Balo Bantwalkar, Secretary, Bantwal Co-operative Town Bank Ltd. 4671 Bantwal, South Canara writing a letter dated 1-6-1954 to me stating that "If there comes the delay for fighting against Konkani's status there is one from Cochin and it has come to our knowledge."

Later, many persons came forward stating that Konkani is a dialect of Marathi. I replied to all of them, through the Press, establishing that Konkani is an independent language. I prepared a Paper "Facts about Konkani" and presented it at the Kerala University Linguistic Circle, University Centre, Ernakulam. I received appreciations from Dr. C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer Vice – Chancellor , Annamalai University, Dr. T.P. Meenakshisundaram Vice-Chancellor of Madurai University, Dr.Samuel Mathai Vice-Chancellor, Kerala University and Dr. R.C. Nigam Linguist, Government of India stating that I have successfully proved that Konkani is an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi.

Afterwards, for the upliftment of Konkani, an Organization was formed with Adv. N.R. Shenoy as President and myself as founder Secretary under the name Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin on 14th May 1966 at Sri Ramakrishna Technical Institute Hall, Mattancherry, Cochin -2.

The official inauguration of the Sabha was performed at the divine hands of H.H. Srimad Sudhindra Tirtha Swami of Sri

Kashi Math Samsthan at the premises of Cochin Thirumala Devaswom, Cochin on 31st December 1966. Swamiji at His inaugural address had declared that "Konkani language has got script which is Devanagari."

After founding Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, I got an opportunity to meet personally Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India on July 1, 1966 at the Guest House, Ernakulam. I presented her a Memorandum signed by 1816 persons from all over Kerala with names and addresses making a request to the Government of India to include Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

After that, for the upliftment of Konkani a Memorandum was presented before Government of Kerala seeking permission for teaching Konkani in the T.D. Primary Schools for Boys and Girls at Cochin.

The Government of Kerala first rejected the request stating that Mysore and Maharashtra, the greater Konkani speaking states, have not done anything in this respect and this State also has decided not to give permission to teach Konkani.

But later, the Government of Kerala issued G.O. in the year 1968 on 12th August, introducing Konkani in the primary section in T.D.L.P School and T.D.G.L.P School Cochin. Subsequently, an Order was also issued accepting the request of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha and declaring Konkani speakers in Kerala as a Linguistic Minority entitled to the protection guaranteed under Article 30 of the Indian Constitution.

As a result, the Institutions run by Konkani Linguistic Minority became free from Government control and the T.D. Basic Training Schools both at Cochin and Thuravoor and Dr.Padiyar Memorial Homeopathic Medical College, Chottanikkara got the right to select their candidates without any restriction.

Now the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha founded a Sikshak School to train teachers who teach Konkani language.

The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India Smt. Devaki Gopidas visited the Sikshak School officially and said that "the training given in the Sikshak School is in appropriate line". The Government later recognized the Sikshak Certificate awarded to teachers by the Sabha equal to T.T.C. for appointment as Konkani teachers.

Now I have to say about my activities in the field of history. I have written history of the Saraswath Community and presented it at the History Convention held at Ernakulum under the auspices of Kerala History Association, Ernakulum. The Paper deals with the origin of Saraswath community, their role in diverse fields. The paper was included in the book 'Kerala Charitram' brought out under the joint auspices of Kerala History Association, Ernakulum and University of Kerala.

In order to bring unity among Gowda Saraswath Brahmin community settled down in different parts of Kerala, a Maha Sammelan was held at Calicut under the guidance of H.H.Srimad Sudhindra Tirtha Swami of Sri Kashi Math Samsthan and an organization under the name Gowda Saraswath Brahmana Maha Sabha - Kerala was formed with H.H. Srimad Sudhindra Tirtha Swami of Sri Kashi Math Samsthan as Paramadhikari and myself as President.

Later, the All India Saraswath Cultural Organization had conducted Akhila Bharateeya Saraswth Brahmana Maha Sammelan at Bombay. The organisation had requested me to present a paper titled "Saraswaths in Kerala History". I accepted their request and presented the Paper based on Archival records preserved at the Regional Office of Kerala State Archives, Ernakulam, and later it was published.

At the First World Malayalam Maha Sammelan held at Trivandrum, I have presented a Paper 'Konkani Language and Linguistics" as the person nominated by Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi and another Paper "Saraswaths in History with special reference to Kerala" in the History Session.

In order to solve boundary dispute between Mysore, Maharashtra and Kerala, the Centre has appointed Justice Meherchand Mahajan Commission. The Maharashtra Government submitted before the Commission that Konkani is a dialect of Marathi and based on that the Maharashtra Government claimed that Karwar and Belguam should be attached with Mahrasthtra. None were there to establish before the Commission with facts that Konkani is an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi. From Goa, Dr. Pissurlenkar, Dr. A.K. Priolkar and Philologist Dr. Gadge gave evidence before the Commission that Konkani is a dialect of Marathi. I sent a Memorandum to Mahajan Commission stating with facts that Konkani is an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi and that Dr.C.P. Ramaswami Iyer and Dr. T.P.Meenakshisundaram had agreed on my contention.

During the examination of Dr. Gadge, Justice Mahajan had put a question to him that, will Dr. C.P.Ramaswamy Iyer be wrong who on the basis of the thesis written by N.Purushothama Mallaya had said that Konkani is an independent language? Dr. Gadge did not say anything against the opinion given by Dr. C.P.Ramasawamy Iyer.

When facts remained like this, Mysore Government requested me to give evidence before the Mahajan Commission on behalf of Mysore State to establish that Konkani is an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi. I accepted the request and gave evidence before the Mahajan Commission. Justice Mahajan was satisfied and said that the evidence given by Purushothama Mallaya is in favour of Mysore State and declared that Konkani is an independent language and that remains as historic one in my life. It is a matter of honour that during my examination as witness before the Commission, Justice Mahajan had said, “You are a Ph.D, you have done a lot of work for Konkani”.

Encouraged by the verdict by Justice Mahajan, I made representation before the Prime Minister of India to recommend

he Central Sahitya Academy, New Delhi to give recognition to Konkani as an independent literary language of India for Awards. The representation was forwarded to the Secretary of the Sahitya Academy, New Delhi for due consideration. Later, the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India also made a request to Sahitya Academy for recognition of Konkani.

Based on my request for recognition of Konkani by Sahitya Academy, its Secretary sent me a letter to satisfy the five criteria laid down by Sahitya Academy for recognition of the language. I satisfied all the 5 criteria laid down by Sahitya Academy by submitting a 164 page Memorandum. It was placed before the Executive Board and later before the General Council. On my request, Prof. Dr. Sukumar Azhikode, Member Executive Board of Sahitya Academy did the lobbying work meeting the members of the General Council to vote in favour of Konkani and at the General Council Meeting, Konkani got the majority of votes and the Sahitya Academy declared Konkani as an independent literary language of India for Awards.

Dr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee, President of Sahitya Academy then sent a letter to me stating that "I am happy that the Sahitya Akademi, Governing Body decision has been after your heart. I hope you will be able to do great service to your mother tongue and make Konkani one of the important language of India."

Konkani Gnanapeet Award winner Dr. Ravindra Kelekar in a letter addressed to me on recognition of Konkani by Sahitya Academy had stated that "Indeed, the credit goes to you who fought for recognition of the language".

On the heels of recognition of Konkani by Sahitya Academy, a proposal has come for my marriage. My elder sister Sundarakka put pressure on me to get married. The girl selected was one by name R.Sarojini Bai who used to assist me in the Sri Ramakrishna Technical Institute and help me by typing articles written by me. The marriage was fixed.

Sarojini Bai was the daughter of Sri. V.Rama Naik, a business man and Smt. S.A.Janaki. She was the niece of

Kodugallur whole sale dealer by name Sri.S.A.Ranganatha Prabhu. My mother Smt. N.M.Saraswathi Bai gave her consent for marriage and the marriage function took place at Cochin on 27th March 1975. Many a person attended the marriage function including friends, relatives and students of my Institute. Major R.S.Rao of Coimbatore who treated me at Coimbatore was also present at the function and he blessed the newly married couple and I started my family life.

The recognition of Konkani by Sahitya Akademi was followed by recognition of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin as a literary Institution in Konkani. I was nominated as a Member to represent Konkani in their ten Member Advisory Board. A Resolution was presented at the Advisory Board meeting to recognize Roman script also for Konkani. All members except me supported the Resolution. I opposed the Resolution and told the Members that Bible that was translated into Konkani by William Carey a European had adopted Devanagari as its script as it is the script of the Nation. If Roman script is accepted, then other vernacular scripts i.e. Malayalam, Kannada, Persian and Arabic should also be adopted and that is impracticable. The Secretary, Sahitya Academy advised me to present my representation before its Executive Board for consideration. Accordingly, I submitted a Representation to the Executive Board and it took the decision that Sahitya Academy has recognized Konkani language as written in Devanagari Script alone and no other script has been recognized for Konkani, thereby putting an end to the controversy over the script for Konkani.

A memorandum was again submitted to Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India after an interview with her at Guest House, Ernakulam repeating the request that Konkani should be included in the 8th Schedule of the Indian constitution as one of the National languages of India. Copy of the Memorandum was also sent to the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India. However the Centre informed that no disability accrues to a language by its non-inclusion nor benefit will be achieved by its inclusion in the 8th Schedule of the Indian

Constitution. Government of India's stand has been to give encouragement and development of all languages irrespective of their inclusion in the 8th Schedule and that has been announced on several occasions in the Parliament.

It was brought to the notice of the Government of India that there are many disabilities accrue to Konkani by its non-inclusion in the 8th Schedule. Thereafter, there was no reply from the Government on the issue and no decision was taken by the Government.

Later, Government of India has taken a decision to include Nepali and Manipuri in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. As advised by Justice V.R.Krishna Iyer, I sent a letter to the Speaker of Lok Sabha pointing out what he had said in the Parliament as regards to Konkani. The Speaker then informed me that he has given instructions to the Ministry of Home Affairs to take appropriate action in the matter of inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule. Finally, Konkani along with Nepali and Manipuri was included in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

The Kerala Government nominated me as a member in the State Archives Advisory Committee and I conducted research in the repositories of State Archives, Kerala especially as regards to settlement of Konkani Community in Kerala.

Amongst the Copper Plates preserved at the State Archives of Kerala, the oldest of the Plates was pertaining to Konkani community and it was of the year 1627 A.D. It makes mention of land given for settlement for Konkanis in Cochin. It was written in ***Vattezhuthu*** script and I have published the contents.

Central Sahitya Academy had nominated me as Resource person in Konkani and thereby I have taken part in the Literary Translators Workshop conducted by it at Trivandrum. Later, I contributed Research articles on Konkani Language and Literature to the Kerala Government Viswa Vignana Kosha. My

another article under the title " History of Konkani Language & Literature" was published by the Kerala Sahitya Academy, Trichur in their publication called Comparative Indian Literature.

As an Epigraphist, I did deciphering of the Copper Plate numbered 8 of the year 1681 A.D. issued to Swami Raghavendra Tirtha of Sri Kashi Math Samsthan by Swami Sathyabhinava Tirtha of Uttaradhi Math. It is stated in the Copper Plate that Kashi Math Swamiji has its continuation from Swami Vijayendra Tirtha of Kumbakonam Math and is the Moola Samsthaanadhipathi of Madhvacharya lineage. Hence, Kashi Math was given all the paraphernalia used by Uttaradhi Math. I have written an Introduction to Copper plate for the Government and it was published in a book form. It was deciphered after Paliam Plates (Dutch Treaty with the Raja of Cochin), deciphered and published by Gopinath Rao 80 years ago.

For the development of Konkani language and literature and culture, it is felt necessary to have a Bhavan for Konkani and for that Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha made a request to Corporation of Cochin to allot 11 cents of land at Cherlai junction, Mattancherry. The Corporation of Cochin in its Council Meeting unanimously passed a resolution allotting 11 cents of land to Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha to build a Bhavan and the land was handed over to the Sabha in due course.

To build the Bhavan on that land, Boomi Pooja of the site was performed by H.H. Srimad Sudhindra Tirtha Swami of Sri Kashi Math Samsthan. The foundation stone was laid by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala Shri C. Achutha Menon. The inauguration of the Bhavan was performed by Justice V.P. Gopalan Nambiar, Chief Justice of Kerala High Court in the presence of Justice A. Narayana Pai , retired Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court. This is the first Bhavan for Konkani in India. In that Bhavan, the book "Hortus Indicus Malabaricus" - the first botanical book- written on Indian plants in Konkani language naming the language under the name "Brahmana" was exhibited. The names of plants were written in Konkani by Ranga Bhat, Vinayaka Pandit and Appu Bhat. This book is being preserved at Avittam

Thirunal Library at Trivandrum. A Testimonium in Konkani in Devanagari script, given to Van Rheede, the Dutch Governor of Cochin by the three Konkani Brahmin Ayurvedic Physicians, published in the year 1678 A.D. was also exhibited at the Bhavan and thereby the 300th year of publication of the Book was celebrated. Again, I have to say that accepting my humble request, Justice V.R.Krishna Iyer while serving as Judge in the Supreme Court, came over here and declared open Free Reading Room and Library at Konkani Bhasha Bhavan.

Based on the request I have made before the Kerala Government; the Government issued an order declaring Konkani speakers as Linguistic Minority entitled to the protection guaranteed under Article 30 of the Indian Constitution. They were given the rights under Article 30 of the Indian Constitution to manage their institutions as Linguistic Minority institution. The Institutions namely, Dr. Padiyar Memmorial Homeopathic Medical College, Chottanikara, the T. D. Basic Training School, Cochin and the T. D. Basic Training School, Thuravoor were declared by Government as Linguistic Minority Institutions giving them the rights to select all candidates in their Institutions according to their choice without any restrictions.

Likewise, at Manipal, Dr T.M.A. Pai Foundation was formed and I was made one of the Trustees. Medical and Engineering Colleges were brought under Linguistic Minority Institutions by transferring their managements to this Foundation.

Afterwards, an affidavit Memorandum was submitted in the Supreme Court of India through Retd. Judge Justice Viswanatha Iyer. The Supreme Court held Dr. T.M.A.Pai Foundation, Manipal as Linguistic Minority Institution entitled to the protection under Article 30 of the Indian Constitution.

In the year 1983, the Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi nominated me as a non-official Member/Expert for the interview for Konkani. The Central Government nominated and appointed me as Reviewer under the Ministry of Education, to review Konkani books.

When I was nominated as Member of Senate in the Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam a Chair for Konkani Studies and Research was got established. The book titled "Selected Seminar Papers/Writings on Konkani Language, Literature and Culture 1954-97 by N. Purushothama Mallaya" was released by Dr. V.N. Rajasekharan Pillai, Vice-Chancellor of M. G. University, Kottayam, at a function held during Senate Meeting.

I have been a member who did work in many organizations such as Programme Advisory Committee A.I.R. Trichur; Kerala State Archives Advisory Committee; and Folk-lore Fellows of India, Mysore University. I was also nominated to represent India in the 5th World International Congress of applied Linguistics, Montreal, Canada in the year 1978, Jews Synagogue Quater Centennial Celebration Committee, Cochin in the year 1987, Konkani Development Studies, Goa University, Member Executive Board, Kerala Government Bhasha Bhavan Society and State Level Committee for Linguistic Minorities, Government of Kerala, to mention a few.

In the year 1974 at Panaji, Goa, the 10th All India Konkani Sahitya Parishad was held with K.K.Pai Chairman and Managing Director, Syndicate Bank as President. Inauguration was done by Dr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee, President of Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi. I was made the Chief Guest at Parishad Session and in recognition of services rendered for upliftment of Konkani, I was honoured with a Memento and Rs.1000/- for Konkani Bhasha Bhavan.

At the 13th session of All India Konkani Sahitya Parishad held at Bombay at the Shanmugnanda Hall in the year 1980, I was elected as the President unanimously and presided over the Parishad Session. The Chief Minister of Goa Shri Pratap Singh Rane inaugurated the Session. I delivered the Presidential address. In his welcome address, the Chairman of the Reception Committee had referred me as "***Crusader for Konkani***".

It is a matter of satisfaction that I have done great efforts or development of literature in Konkani language. As a first step, n the year 1965,I have written a short story entitled Duragrahache Phal". This was followed by publication of Konkani Lok-Geet, Maniyo, Thesis and translation in poetic form the Malayalam work "*Jnanapana*" into Konkani. Later, I composed Satakams-Poems in hundred verses such as Rashtrakavi Manjeswar Govinda Pai Satakam, N.M.Saraswathi Bai Satakam, Dr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee Satakam, Justice V.R.Krishna Iyer Satakam,etc. and altogether I have composed 11 Satakams. I have to my credit 27 books written in Konkani and many Historical and Research publications in English which include a book brought out by Government of Kerala.

As recognition to the efforts being taken by me for the upliftment and welfare of Society through development of Konkani language and also for getting recognition to Konkani by both the Central and State Governments, Kashi Madadhipathi H.H.Srimad Sudhindra Tirtha Swami honoured me in the year 1969 by presenting "***Prasasti Pathra***" at Mulki, South Canara.

Later in the year 1986, Pope John Paul II during his visit to Cochin presented me Gold Medallion. The All India Saraswath Cultual Organisation at Bombay honoured me by presenting ***"Saraswatha Ratna"***. The First Viswa Konkani Sammelan held at Mangalore conferred on me "***Viswa Konkani Vishesha Ratna***". The Swamijis of Sri Kashi Math, Banaras, Kaivalya Math, Goa, Gokarna Math, Goa and Chitrapur Math Shirali, honoured me at the First World Saraswath Sammelan held at Mangalore. The Gowda Saraswath Brahmana Sabha,, Mysore presented me the title "***Saraswath Bhushan***" at a function held at Mysore.

In Karnataka, there was a time when Konkani was not recognized as a language. I presented to the then Karnataka State Minorities Commission Chairman Al Haj R.H. Goodwala a Memorandum requesting the Commission to give recognition to Konkani. The Commissioner made recommendations to the Karnataka Government in this regard. The Government, later,

informed me vide their letter dated 22-9-1992 that all facilities given to Linguistic Minorities in the State have been extended to Konkani also.

Again, I have to say that in recognition of the efforts I have taken to bring Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution, H.E. the Governor of Goa for the Government of Goa honoured me at the 125th birth day celebration of Shenoi Goembah held at Panaji. Likewise, the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India honoured me with Shawl during his visit at Cochin on 4th May 2008 for the efforts taken to include Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

Goa Konkani Akademi honoured me for the services rendered for upliftment of Konkani by presenting the '***Manjunath Shanbhag Sahitya Ani Seva Puraskar 2010***' with Rs.25,000/- cash award at Panaji, Goa. Also, the Corporation of Kochi in its "Smaranika" referred me as "***Ezhuthachan of Konkani***" meaning Father of Konkani language.

The Central Sahitya Akademi honoured me by presenting Rs.25,000/- cash award of the year 2008 for the translation work done into Konkani by me of Tirukural, Tamil Classic, written by Saint Thiruvalluvar in Tamil.

Again, it is to say that in recognition to my services done for the last fifty years for upliftment of Konkani, the Retired Acting Chief Justice of Madras High Court Justice K.Narayana Kurup as Chief Guest presented me the title "***Konkani Pithamaha***" at the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Konkani Recognition Movement held at Cochin. Also, the worshipful Mayor of the Cochin Corporation honoured me at Bharat Fest -2008 celebration by presenting '***Prasasti Patra***'.

The UNESCO International Mother Language Day was celebrated for the first time in India at Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi and selected me to represent Konkani language in my capacity as Hon.Secretary of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin where I presented a Paper on the efforts taken

by me for the upliftment of Konkani.. Dr. Nagesh P Mallaya Member, Managing Committee of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha was also nominated to attend the function by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India.

Now I wish to say that Padma Bhushan Dr.K.M.George, Director and Editor, Comparative Indian Literature, Kerala Sahitya Akademi, Trichur in a letter addressed to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India had commented on me as "He delivered Konkani from its bondage".

The President, Kerala History Association, Ernakulam and former Judge of the Supreme Court of India Padmavibhushan Justice V.R.Krishna Iyer honoured me by adorning a Shawl (Ponnada) for the efforts taken by me to bring Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Again, I wish to say that the Nagari Lipi Parishad, New Delhi honoured me by presenting the "***Vinobha Nagari Puraskar***" for the efforts taken by me for getting official recognition to Devanagari script for Konkani by Sahitya Akadmi, New Delhi and the Government of Goa.

Lastly, on 27th February 2012 at Cochin, I was honoured by Mangalore Konkani Bhas Ani Samskriti Prathistan (Konkani language and Cultural Foundation, Mangalore) by presenting "***T.Vimala V. Pai Viswa Konkani Jeevitha Sadana Samman***" and a cash award of Rupees One lakh for the efforts taken to include Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

My Life History of 83 years has to be written in thousand verses, but I have composed it in 100 verses in concise form for the convenience of the public.

As regards my family, I wish to state that the name of my wife is Sarojini Bai. My daughter is Dr. Susmitha P. Mallaya who is an Assistant Professor in Law, Amity Law School, New Delhi. Her husband R. Shiv Prasad Pai is working at James Mackintosh & Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi. My son Dr. Nagesh P. Mallaya B.H.M.S. , is a Homeo Medical Officer in Cochin and his wife Smt. Padmaja alias Shreya is M.Com. In order to

continue my family lineage my son has been blessed with a son i.e. my grand-son, named Bhanuprakash who was born on 6th day of May 2011 on the Akshaya Trithiya Day. Likewise a son was born to my daughter on 28th June 2012 at New Delhi at Chitra Star and named him Ratnesh.



Letter written by Sri Narasimha Balo Bantwalkar in Konkani to Sri N. Purushothama Mallaya for his Letter to The Indian Express published as Letter to the Editor dated 27.05.1954

Bantwal
1.6.1954

Shriyutha Mallyanka Vandana

Thumgele eka lekha 27.5.1954 cha Indian Express paperanthu vachunu bahụ anandu jallo. Konkani lokancha khatiri jagdo korcho thodo jallyari cochi therpena assa mohnu kalle.

Prathama javnu amgeli avesta palaya. Amka Hanga Kanarese barapa javunu Ammi thumka Amgelo abhipraya Thilsuchaka Kithule Kasta jathathi palaya Ammi Kannadana barayilyari thumka kalna, Thumgeli malayalee amka yena. Javchaka Ammi Doggai ekka jathinchi. Doggankayi kalasi English bhashena (script) borochaka prayatna kella.

Amgeli jathi jana Aji sagale jagathyari pasarsunu gellyachi. Aji amgelya Gharkade Konkani ullaythanchi jallyari Vyavaharaka amka dusri lipi (script) javka jallya. Ekkachi jathichani pathra boroche jallyariyi dusri lipi shivai gathi Na.

1) Thummi sangilya pramane amgeli bhasa purathana dhornu assa jallary amgelya bhasheka lipi (script) assuvooka. Ammi amgeli swatantra bhashenachi vyavaharu korchaka ityaka amageli bhasa amgeli lipi pracharaka hadoouka Najja? amka hanga gothu assilya pramane amgeli lipi " Deva Nagai" mhonu mhanthathi. Deva Nagari javvo kanchiyi javvo amka lipi javka. Meggelo abhiprayu thumka sama mhonu distave?

2) Ammi Gova thakkunu dhavnu ayyili (Charitra Sangtha). Amgeli moola devasthana thayi assachi, amgeli Kuladeva thayinchi assachi. Aji amgeli avesta kasshi jallya mhallyari "jews" mhalleli jathi kasshi assagi thasshi. Amka amgelo deshu na. Thancha amgelyanka cochi jana vayri yevchaka sona. Hanga amka Hangache Kannada loku sona. Uthara Kanadachanka Marathi loku sona. Bhashavaru pranthu

(Linguistic provinces) mhoncha jagdyanthu ammi karpali. Praka charithranthu "Konkan" Deshu assilo. Ajikai gurthu (Mark) dakkaythathi. Aji tho deshu na. Portuguesani yevnu amgeli jathika dhavdayle. Ammi amgelya dharmakhattiri hanga ayli. Aji amgelya deshu kastari assa, Govanthu swatantra javka mhonu chalavala (agitation) prarambhu jalla. Mukhari Gova swatantra jallayari Karnatakaka melka mhonu thodo loku mhantha. Thodo loku Maharashtraka melka mhonu mhantha. Amgeli jathi jagathyari Khayi aslyariyi amgelya jathichalo swatantra pranthu nakka mhonu mana assashina. Thode disaka jallyariyi ammi swatantra deshanthu swatrantra jana mhononu gevyetha. Ashinchi thode shatamana (century) gellyari amgelechi jananka amgeli bhasa visarunka puro.

Hya khathiri ammi sanghatana javnu amgelo uddeshu sarkara mukhari athanchi davarna jallyari amgelo deshu amka melna.

Thumgelo abhiprayu daya kornu thilsuka.

Chooki Aslyari Maph Kara.

Thumgelo
Narasimha Balo
Bantwalkaru.

Meggelo address
N. L. Bantwalkar
Secretary
Bantwal Cooperative Town Bank Ltd. 4671
Bantwal, S. Kanara

Speech by N. Purushothama Mallaya
Sahitya Akademi Translation Prize Winner in Konkani

Recpected President, the Secretary and Members of the Executive Board of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi distinguished Guests and fellow Awardees.

I am happy and feel honoured to receive the Translation Prize of the year 2008 from the Sahitya Akademi,for the Konkani version of the book *'Tirukkural'* written by Saint Tiruvalluvar in Tamil which contains 1330 couplets in 133 chapters. This book was translated by me in 2002. *'Tirukkural'* is the most celebrated didactic work in Tamil. This work has been translated into various Indian and foreign languages. It enjoys the reputation as a classic translated into the largest number of languages perhaps next to Bible and Quiran. No other work in Tamil has commentaries, interpretations, essays, memorisation, editions and Quotableness in such numbers as Tirukkural has. This shows that one can easily understand the high esteem in which this great classic is held all over the world.

Tirukkural which was written two thousand years ago had its translation starting from Latin version in 1730 A. D. by Father C. J. Beschi and many westerners have admired its beauty. I got the inspiration to work on *'Kural'* while attending a Literary Translator's Workshop held at Thiruvananthapuram in the year 1987 under the auspices of Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi. I was the Resource person for Konkani selected by Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi. No one was present at the workshop for Konkani from Goa, the homeland of Konkani except one Father Mark Valder, Editor, *'Rakno'*, Konkani Weekly from Mangalore, Karnataka. *'Destiny Unknown'* by Poet Rabindranath Tagore, a poem in English, was the subject matter given at the Workshop for Translation under the guidance of Professor Ayyappa Panikkar, Dr. K. M. George, Editor, Comparative Indian Literature, Sahitya Akademi, Trichur and many a Scholar. Philologist from the University had taken classes which lasted

for 21 days. The Poem was translated in verses under the name *'Pavunche Sthan Kalna'* in Konkani by me. At the Workshop, I was introduced to Ka Na Subramanian renowned Tamil Writer and Resource person for Tamil. I read out to him the translation of Malayalam classic *'Njanapana'.* Then
he wanted me to translate *'Tirukkural'* into Konkani. This was my beginning of transalting *'Tirukkural'* into Konkani.

I got inspiration first for translation from my mother N. M. Saraswathi Bai, the first woman teacher of Kerala who entered teaching profession defying orthodoxy in 1908. She was the Marathi Teacher. Her discourses on Bhagavatham and Puranas from the books containing Marathi version into Konkani entered into my mind at young age for translation. Konkani at that time was considered as a dialect of Marathi and people used to laugh at us when we used to speak Konkani. I was caned for speaking Konkani in School at the second standard by the School master and that made my mind to work hard for upliftment of Konkani resulting in founding the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha in 1966, introduction of Konkani as a language subject for sudies at Primary Schools in Cochin, the Mahajan Commission giving its verdict that Konkani is an independent language, the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi according recognition to Konkani as an independent literary language of India for Awards and finally inclusin of Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

My work for development of Konkani started when I read a report published in the Indian Express that Government of India in its 1951 Census, the report of which was published in 1954, held that Konkani is a dialect of Marathi. I questioned the said report by publishing a Letter to the Editor in the Indian Express dated 27.05.1954 stating that Konkani is a separate language and Marathi is not the parent language of Konkani. None were there at that time to contradict the Census report. Dr. R. C. Nigam the Linguist, Governemtn of India met me and informed that as none had contradicted my view on Konkani, the Government of India in its 1961 Census declared tentatively Konkani as an independent language and not as a dialect of

Marathi. Since then many letters appeared in the Press and I replied them all. Later, I presented a paper *'Facts about Konkani'* at Kerala Linguistic Circle, University Centre, Ernakulam. Eminent personalities namely Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer Vice-Chancellor Annamalai University, Dr. T. P. Meenakshisundram Vice-Chancellor Madurai University, Dr. R. C. Nigam the Linguist, Government of India, Prof. Samuel Mathai Vice-Chancellor of Kerala University endorsed my paper that Konkani is an Independent Language and not a dialect of Marathi. Subsequently I concentrated and strived for the development of Konkani language, Its literature and culture and getting it recognised at State and National level.

Initially, I took translation as a basis for development of Konkani. I translated my short story in English *'Camel that was Lazy'* appeared in the English Weekly 'Free India' dated 14th April 1954 published from Madras, into Konkani under the name *'Duragrahache Phal'* and it was published in 1965. It was my first translation into Konkani. Later, the International Vallathol Birth Centenary Celebration Committee made a request to me to translate into Konkani the Song of the Peasants, *'Karshakarude Pattu'* written by the Poet Vallathol and I did translate it into Konkani in verses and it was published in the Golden Book in 1978. Dr. Prabhakar Machwe, the then Secretary of Sahithya Akademi, New Delhi who translated the Song of the Peasants into Marathi and read at the Seminar arranged for reading of the Poems translated into various Indian and Foreign languages appreciated the poem I translated into Konkani as the best and beautiful. I have also translated *'Njanapana'*, the Malayalam classic written by the poet Poonthanam (1574 - 1640) into Konkani in verses which was published in 1982.

Later, I introduced a new genre in Konkani literature by writing poems in 100 verses called *'Satakams'*. Satakams are poems usually written in Sanskrit. The first Satakam I wrote in verses in Konkani was on Rashtrkavi Manjeshwar Govinda Pai, the poet Laureate in Kannada. The other Satakams written by

me are on N. M. Saraswathi Bai and Dr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee. A book entitled *'Panchasatakam'* containing 5 Satakams was written by me and published in 2003. In all, I wrote 10 Satakams and all of them have been translated into English till date. I also wrote a poem in Konkani entitled *'Calcutta Nagari Varnana'* on a request made by Dr. Sammadar, Member Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi along with its English translation. Translation is the mode to bring people closer in different places speaking different languages and thereby create an emotional and cultural integration for which India stands for. In view of this, it is apt that Sahitya Akademi is giving Award/Prize to Translation Works of the language recognized by them.

I would also like to thank the Sahitya Akademi for organizing this award distribution ceremony at Bangalore where coincidently the statue of the great Tamil Poet Saint Tiruvalluvar was installed last month on 9th August, 2009 by the Govt. of Karnataka unveiled by Dr. Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

Last but not the least, I would also like to thank my wife Sarojini, my children Dr. Susmitha S. Pai and Dr. Nagesh and my niece Rohini J. Pai for their whole hearted support in all my endeavours.

Letter dated 23-10-2009 written to N. Purushothama Mallaya by Shri M. Karunanidhi then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in Tamil appreciating the Translation done by N. Purushothama Mallaya into verses in Konkani from Tamil of the Classic Tirukurral written by Saint Tiruvalluvar



மு. கருணாநிதி
முதலமைச்சர்

தலைமைச் செயலகம்
சென்னை - 600 009

நாள். 23.10.2009

பாராட்டுச் சான்றிதழ்

திருக்குறள் ஒரு வாழ்வியல் நூல். தனி மனிதனும் சமுதாயமும் வாழ்வாங்கு வாழ வழிகாட்டுகிறது திருக்குறள். காலத்தையும், எல்லையையும் கடந்து நிற்கும் கருத்துகளையும், அறக்கோட்பாடுகளையும் எடுத்துரைப்பதால் "உலகப் பொதுமறை" எனப் போற்றப்படுவதுடன், உலக மொழிகள் பலவற்றிலும் மொழி பெயர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளது இந்நூல். இத்தகைய சிறப்புமிக்க திருக்குறள் திரு.என். புருஷோத்தம மல்லையா அவர்களால் கொங்கணி மொழியில் மொழி பெயர்க்கப்பட்டிருப்பது அறிந்து மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன்.

கொங்கண மக்களைப் பற்றிய குறிப்பு வியாசரின் மகாபாரதம், விஷ்ணுபுராணம் முதலிய சமஸ்கிருத நூல்களிலும், ஆறாம் நூற்றாண்டைச் சேர்ந்த வராகமிகிரருடைய நூல்களிலும் காணப்படுவதால் கொங்கணி மொழி தொன்மை வாய்ந்த மொழி என்பதை அறிய முடிகிறது.

திரு.என். புருஷோத்தம மல்லையா அவர்கள் தம் ஆராய்ச்சியின் வாயிலாக, கொங்கணி மொழி ஒரு தனி மொழியே என்பதைச் சான்றாதாரங்களுடன் நிறுவிக் காட்டியதோடு, கொங்கணி மொழியில் பற்பல இலக்கிய நூல்களையும் வெளியிட்டு அறிஞர் பலரின் பாராட்டையும் பெற்றிருக்கிறார். இவர் கொங்கணி மொழியில் திருக்குறளை மொழி பெயர்த்திருப்பதன்மூலம் கொங்கணி மொழி பேசும் மக்களிடம் திருக்குறளின் – தமிழ் மொழியின் மாண்பும் பரவும்; கொங்கணி மொழியும் கூடுதல் வளம் பெறும்.

தமிழ் மொழிக்கும், கொங்கணி மொழிக்கும் பெருமையும் வளமும் சேர்த்துள்ள அறிஞர் திரு.என்.புருஷோத்தம மல்லையா அவர்களுக்குத் தமிழக மக்களின் சார்பில் எனது பாராட்டுகளையும், நல்வாழ்த்துகளையும் உரித்தாக்குகிறேன்.

23/10/2009

(மு.கருணாநிதி)

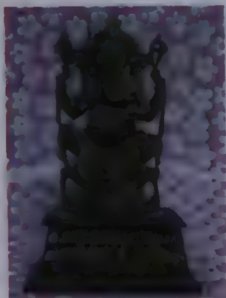
பெறுநர்

திரு.என்.புருஷோத்தம மல்லையா,
கொங்கணி பாஷா பிரச்சார சபா,
பேலஸ் ரோடு, கொச்சி–682 002.

OTHER LITERARY WORKS IN KONKANI

1. *Duragrahache Phal (Short Story) - 1965*
2. *Konkani Ek Swatantra Bhas (Essay) - 1967*
3. *Konkani Lok Geet - 1976*
4. *Konkaniyalo Manniyo - 1978*
5. *Karshakarude Pattu (Song of the peasants) Written by Vallathol translated into Konkani in verses - 1978*
6. *Smarananjali (Poetry) - 1979*
7. *Adhyakshale Ullovoup - 1980*
8. *Njana Pana - Translation in Konkani verses of the Malayalam work of Poonthanam, one of the greatest poets of Bhakthi cult of Kerala (1547 - 1640 A.D.) - 1982*
9. *Govinda Pai Satakam - A Poem in hundred verses to commemorate the 100th Birth Day of the Late Rashtrakavi Manjeshwar Govinda Pai, Poet laureate in Kannada - 1984*
10. *Calcutta Nagari Varnana (Poem on City of Calcutta) - 1986*
11. *Pavunche Sthan Kalna (Poetry - Destination unknown - Ravindranath Tagore) Translated into Konkani in verses - 1987*
12. *Konkani Bhashechi Chalvaleechi Ethihasik Paschathal Keralanthu - 1993*
13. *Saraswathi Bai Satakam - A Poem in hundred verses on Saraswathi Bai, The First Woman Teacher of Kerala - 1994*
14. *Dr. Sunithikumar Chatterjee Satakam - 1996*
15. *Konkani Lok Geet Samuchaya - 1998*
16. *Tirukkural - Tamil Classic written by Saint Tiruvalluvar translated into Konkani in verses, First part of the Third Book, 'On Love' - 1998*
17. *Dr. T. M. A. Pai Satakam - 1999*
18. *Tirukkural translated into Konkani in verses all the 1330 Couplets - 2002*
19. *Hari Ranga Bhat Satakam - 2003*
20. *Pancha Satakam - 2003*
21. *Lokha Vikhyatha Dr. Narayana Venkateswara Mallaya Satakam - 2005*
22. *Punnyatma Doordarshi Ammembal Subba Rao Pai Satakam - 2005*
23. *Viswa Vikhyata Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer Satakam - 2006*
24. *Kerala Vikhyatha Amulya Ratna Sahitya Kusalan M. Seshagiri Prabhu Satakam - 2007*
25. *Vedanta Bhushan Guruji Pandit Narayana Anantha Sarma Sastri Satakam - 2009*
26. *Dasa Satakam - 2009*
27. *Konkani Prathibha Vishista Dhanagarapathi Jana Sevaku Kalsanka Kamalaksha Pai Satakam - 2011*

Awards/Honours received from Various Organisations / Institutions



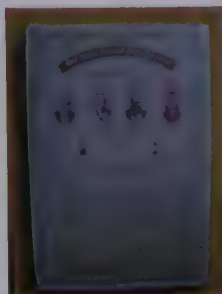
G. S. B. Sabha, Mysore



Konkani Language & Cultural Foundation
World Konkani Centre, Mangalore



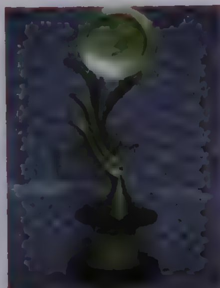
Smt. T. Vimala Pai - Vishwa Konkani
Life time Achievement Award



First Viswa Saraswat Sammelan - 1999
Roll of Honour bestowed by Swamijis of
Sri Kashi Math Samstan, Kaiwalya Math, Goa,
Gorkarna Math Goa and
Chitrapur Math, Shirali



Conferring the title
'Konkani Pithamaha'



Samskarika Kootaima - 2011
Purogamana Kala Sahitya Sangam
Ernakulam



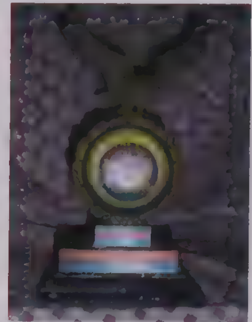
5th Division ADS Anniversary Celebration, Mattancherry, for empowerment of Konkani Bhasha Sahityam



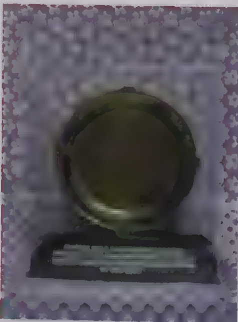
Gowda Saraswath Samaj, New Delhi



Memento presented 10th session All India Konkani Sahitya Parishad, Panaji, 1974



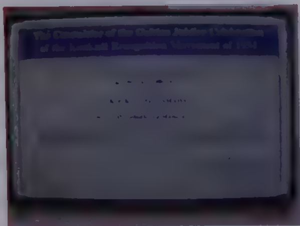
20th session Akhila Bharateeya Konkani Parisha Sirsi, 1995



M. Iqbal Kala Samskarika Akademi, Cochin



Viswa Konkani Vishesha Ratna by First World Konkani Convention, Mangalore, 1995



Golden Jubilee Konkani Recognition Movement - 1994, Conferment of Konkani Pithamaha Title



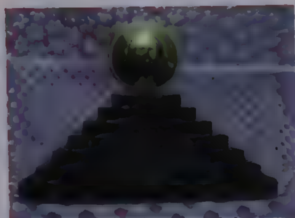
"Sevanam", Gosripuram for Lifetime Achievemnt of Dedication for the Community



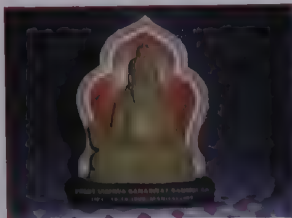
Bharat Bhavan Government of Kerala, Corporation of Cochin, Centre for Studies in Culture and Heritage



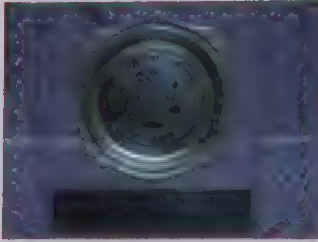
Gosripuram T. D. Temple Puraskar, the Third Prathista Centenary Celebration, 1981



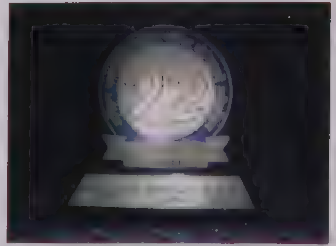
Govt. of Goa, Shenoy Goembab 125th Jayanti Mahotsav Celebration Committee, Panaji, Goa, 2007



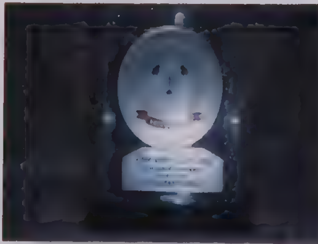
First Viswa Saraswath Sammelan Dec. 16 - 19, 1999 Mangalore



Vinoba Nagari Puraskar,
Nagari Lipi Parishad (R) , New Delhi, 2007



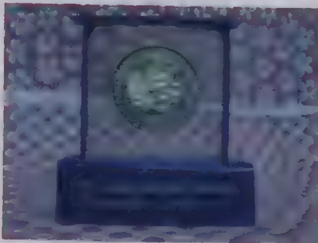
Akhila Bharateeya Konkani Parishad
22nd Session



All India Konkani Parisha Panaji, 2006



Konkani Language and Cultural
Foundation, World Konkani Centre,
Mangalore



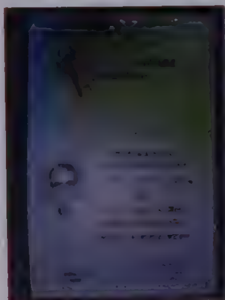
First Viswa Saraswath Sammelan
Dec. 16 - 19, 1999, Mangalore



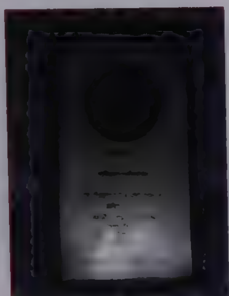
All India Saraswath Cultural Organisation,
First Viswa Sammelan
Dec. 19, 1999, Mangalore



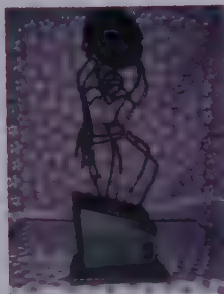
Prasasti Pathram, Purogamana Kala Sahitya Sangam, Ernakulam, 2011



Madhav Manjunath Shanbhag Konkani Bhasha Seva Puraskar, Goa Konkani Akademi, Panaji, 2010



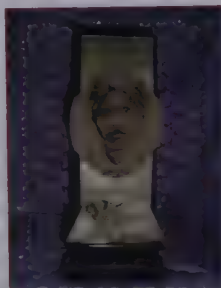
First Viswa Konkani Sammelan 1995, Mangalore



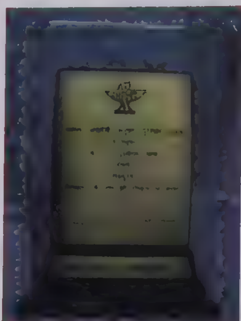
Kalaangann, Mandd Sobhan, Mangalore, Dec. 2, 2001



First All India Konkani Cultural Fest - 1992, Mandd Sobhann Mangalore (R)



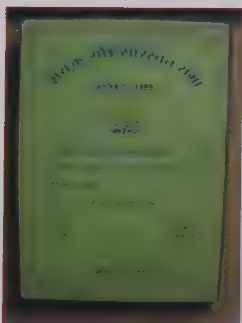
Konkani Sahitya Ani Bhasha Seva Puraskar 2010, Manjunath Shanbhag Konkani Bhasha Seva Puraskar, Goa



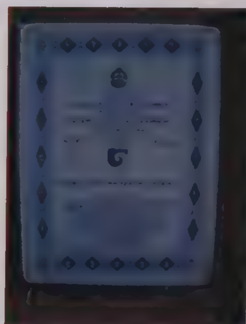
Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi
Translation Prize Konkani Tirukurral, 2009



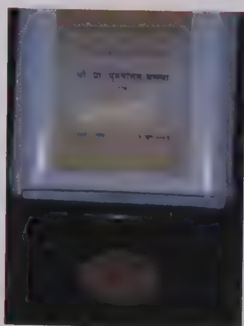
Mangala Patram Presented
Sashtiabdipoorthy Celebration, 1990



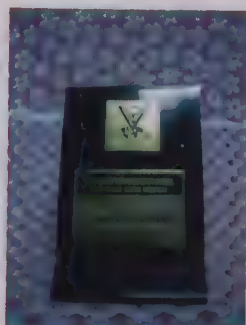
Samyukata Gowda Saraswath Sabha,
Calicut, 1999



Bharat Fest - 2009
Corporation of Cochin



Gold Medallion,
Shenoy Goembab 125th Jayanti
Mahotsav, Pajani, Goa, 1986



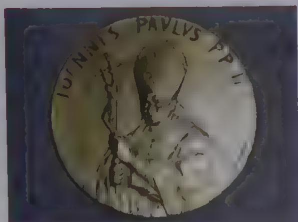
Y's Men International Mid West India
Region, Infant Club, Cochin Hindustan,
2000 - 2001

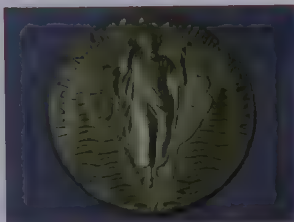


Mangala Pathram from Sukrateendra Oriental Research Institute, Thammanam, and Konkani Speaking Communities, 20-4-2009 by S. Prabhakar Prabhu, President



Conferring Saraswat Bhushan Titla by Gowda Saraswath Brahmana Sabha, Mysore in the year 2006





Gold Medallion presented by H. H. Pope John Paul II in the year 1986



Presentation of Goa Konkani Akademi Award at Panaji, Goa



Presentation of the Award in the Presence of Basti Vamana Shenoy, Karnataka



Smt. T. Vimala V. Pai Viswa Konkani Lifetime Achievement Award 2011



Smt. T. Vimala V. Pai Viswa Konkani Lifetime Achievement Award
Presentation of Award by T. V. Mohandas Pai, Bangalore



Ammembal Subba Rao Pai Satakam written by Purushothama Mallaya, Book Release at Canara Bank Office, Ernakulam by Justice K. P. Radhakrishna Menon



Presenting Konkani Pithamaha Title by Justice K. Narayana Kurup



Presenting M. Iqbal Kala Samskarika Akademi Award on the 80th Year Birthday, 7th May 2009 by Prof. Thomas Mathew Executive Board Member, Sahitya Akademi, N. Delhi



Viswa Konkani Sardar Basti Vamana Shenoy Honouring at a function at Cochin, Konkani Manyata Divas



Honouring by R. V. Deshpande, former Minister of Karnataka Government



Shri Suresh A. Kesawani Commission for Linguistic Minorities, felicitating N. Purushothama Mallaya for his contribution to bring the Konkani under 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution



Honouring by Padmasri Bakibab Borkar, Goa at Parishad Session



H. H. Shrimad Sudheendra Tirtha Swamiji of Kashi Math Samsthan honouring Purushothama Mallaya



Ruby Jubilee Introduction of Konkani in School & N. M. Saraswathi Bai entering teaching prosession centenary celebration lighting the lamp by N. Purushothama Mallaya; standing behind him Chief Minister Goa Digambar Kamath and Adv. Uday Bhambe, Goa



Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer Satakam 2006 written by N. Purushothama Mallaya releasing the book by Justice V. K. Bali, Chief Justice of Kerala High court, receiving 1st copy by Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer



N. Purushothama Mallaya with Chief Minister of Goa, Sri Digambar Kamath



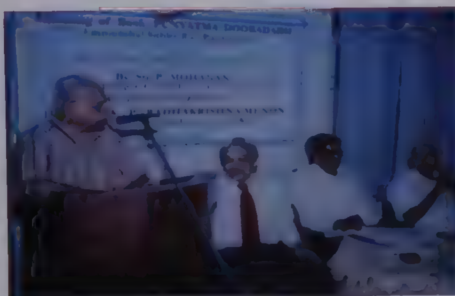
41st Annual Day celebration of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Prof. Sukumaran Azhikode sitting at the middle, 5th from left



Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer lighting lamp inaugurating the Annual Day Celebraton of the Sabha



32nd Annual Day Celebration of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha on 10th October 1998. Sitting left to right Eldest brother of Purushothama Mallaya Vedanta Bhushan Anantha Sarma Sastri, Adv. A. Rama Prabhu, President KBPS, Adv. P. Balagangadara Menon, Vice -President Kerala History Association, Smt. Syamala Prabhu, Councillor Corporation of Cochin, Sitting behind K. Purushothama Pai who was my Teacher at T.D.H.S. Cochin



Sri. B. A. Shet Senior Life Member of the Sabha and Retd. Senior Manager Canara Bank giving address at book release of Ammembal Subba Rao Pai Satakam at Canara Bank Office Ernakulam



Sri K. K. Pai of Manipal gives Presidential address at Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha Celebration, sitting extreme right is Chief Minister of Kerala Sri C. Achutha Menon



Delivering Key Note address at Sastiabdipoorty celebration of K. K. Pai of Manipal at Manipal



N. Purushothama Mallaya and Manjunath Pai, Proprietor, Bharat Beedi, sitting before H. H. Shrimad Sudeendra Tirtha Swami after receiving Honour from His Holiness at G. S. B. Samaj, Mysore



Releasing of the Book Konkani Lok Geet Presenting the 1st copy to Justice T. Chandrasekhara Menon Retd. Judge Kerala High Court, standing behind is N. Purushothama Mallaya



Smt. Devaki Gopidas Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India visiting Konkani Sikshak School, Students, Staff & Office bearers of the Sabha standing behind the Commissioner, 30-11-1971



Receiving the Translation Prize for the book Tirukkural, the Tamil classic translated into konkani in verses from the President Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi at a function held at Bangalore September 2009.



Group photo of Receipiants of Puraskars from Goa Konkani Akademi, Panaji, Goa



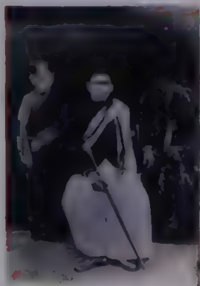
Honouring N.Purushothama Mallaya at 1st Viswa Konkani Sammelen 1995 standing behind is B.V. Baliga, Founder Editor, 'Panchakadayi' Konkani Monthly.



A. Krishna Mallaya Son of Anantha Mallaya
Grand Father of Purushothama Mallaya



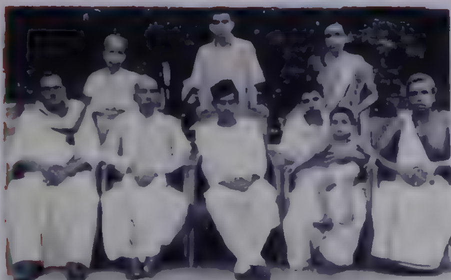
Father K. Narayana Mallaya adopted son of Krishna Mallaya
& Mother N. M. Saraswathi Bai



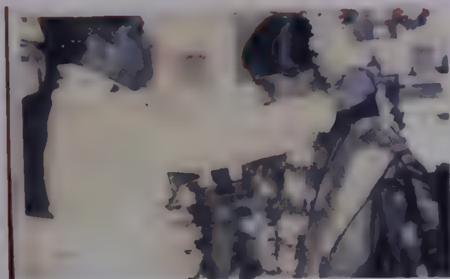
K. Narayana Mallaya (Father)
and N. M. Saraswathi Bai (Mother)
immediately after their marriage 1907



Elder Sister of Purushothama Mallaya
Sundari Bai (Sunderakka)
W/o V. K. Kamath



Photograph Left to right
Standing - N. M. Saraswathi Bai (Mother), N. Purushothama Mallaya,
Vimala Bai (Sister in law)
Sitting - Second from left K. Narayana Mallaya (Father),
4th Nagendra Mallaya (Elder Brother)



Knotting Thali to Sarojini at the Marriage Mandapam



Married Couples Purshothama Mallaya and Wife Sarojini



"Vora Ubharap" at the marriage, wife's uncle
S. A. Ranganath Prabhu Kadungallur and his wife standing nearby newly married couple



Purushothama Mallaya and his wife Sarojini performing Loja Homa, offering puffed rice to God Agni at their marriage



Major R. S. Rao of Coimbatore standing at the marriage ceremony of Purushothama Mallaya with Sarojini in the year 1975



Thread Wearing (Upanayanam) Ceremony of Nagesh



Munjibandan (Thread Wearing Ceremony) to Nagesh,
K. K. Pai of Manipal giving Bhiksha to Nagesh standing with Danda



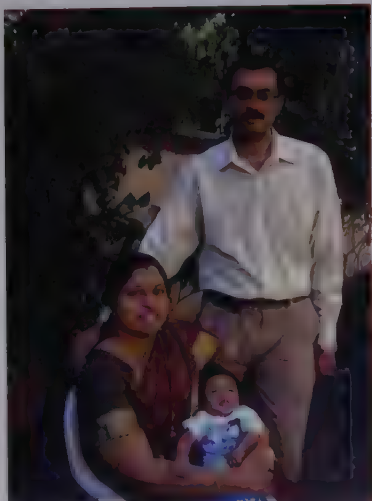
Kanyadan of Susmitha to Sivaprasad R. Pai by her father N. Purushothama Mallaya and mother her Sarojini



Dr. Susmitha's wedding
Left to right - N. Purushothama Mallaya, R. Sivaprasad Pai, Dr. Susmitha, Sarojini P. Mallaya and Nagesh P. Mallaya



Dr. Nagesh's wedding
Sitting (Left to Right) - N. Purushothama Mallaya, Dr. Nagesh, Dr. Nagesh's wife Padmaja P. Pai, Sarojini P. Mallaya
Standing - A. Ganga Bai, Dr. Susmitha, R. Sivaprasad Pai, A. Kasinath Mallaya and Manjula K. Mallaya



Dr. Susmitha P. Mallaya with her son Ratnesh, her husband R. Sivaprasad Pai standing



N. Purushothama Mallaya with his grandson Bhanuprakash N. Mallaya sitting on the lap



Family of Purushothama Mallaya
Sitting - Purushothama Mallaya, wife Sarojini P. Mallaya with grandson Bhanuprakash N. Mallaya
Standing - Son Dr. Nagesh P. Mallaya his wife Padmaja P. Pai



N. Purushothama Mallaya at Young age

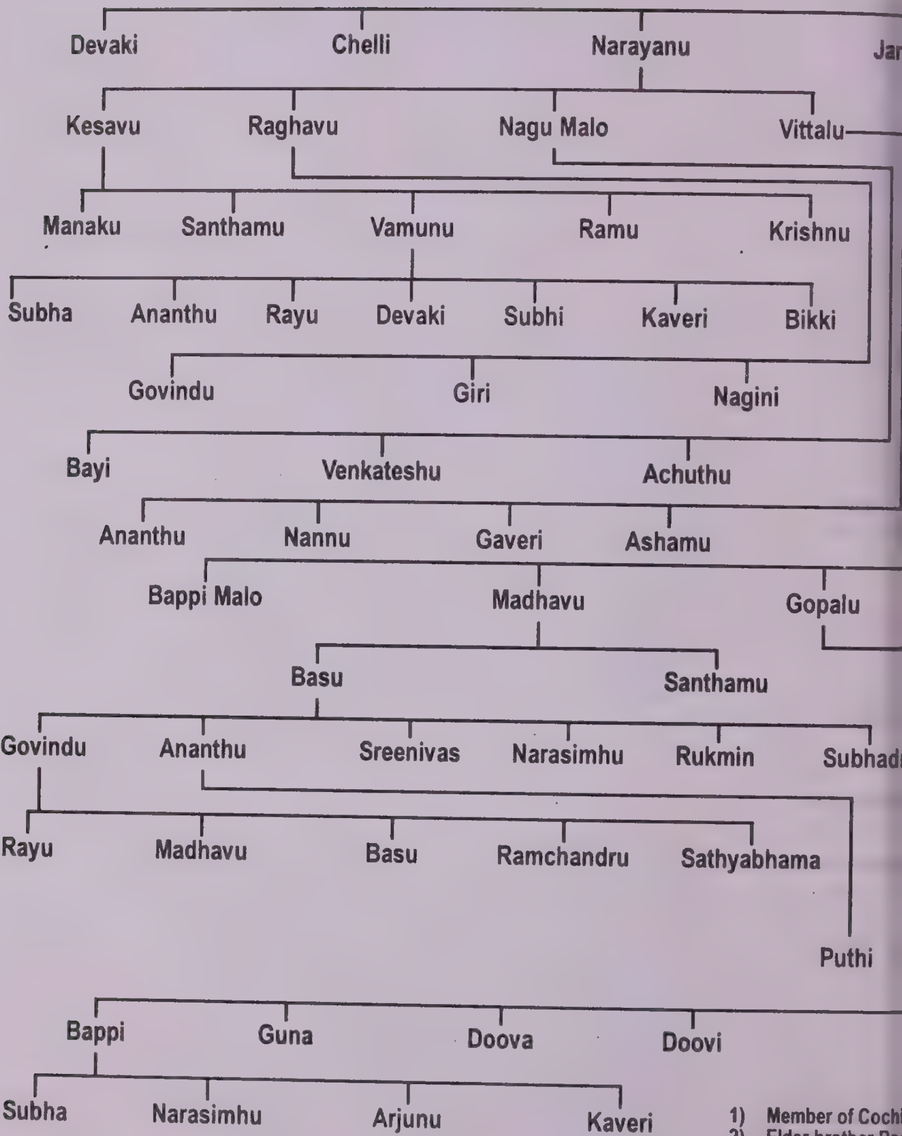


Stading left to right N. Purushothama Mallaya, Sarojini P. Mallaya wife holding daughter Susmitha, V.Rama Naik Father-in-law and S.A. Janaki Mother-in-law.



Purushothama Mallaya and Sarojini P. Mallaya
with Son Dr. Nagesh P. Mallaya and Daughter Dr. Susmitha P. Mallaya

Geneology of Narayar



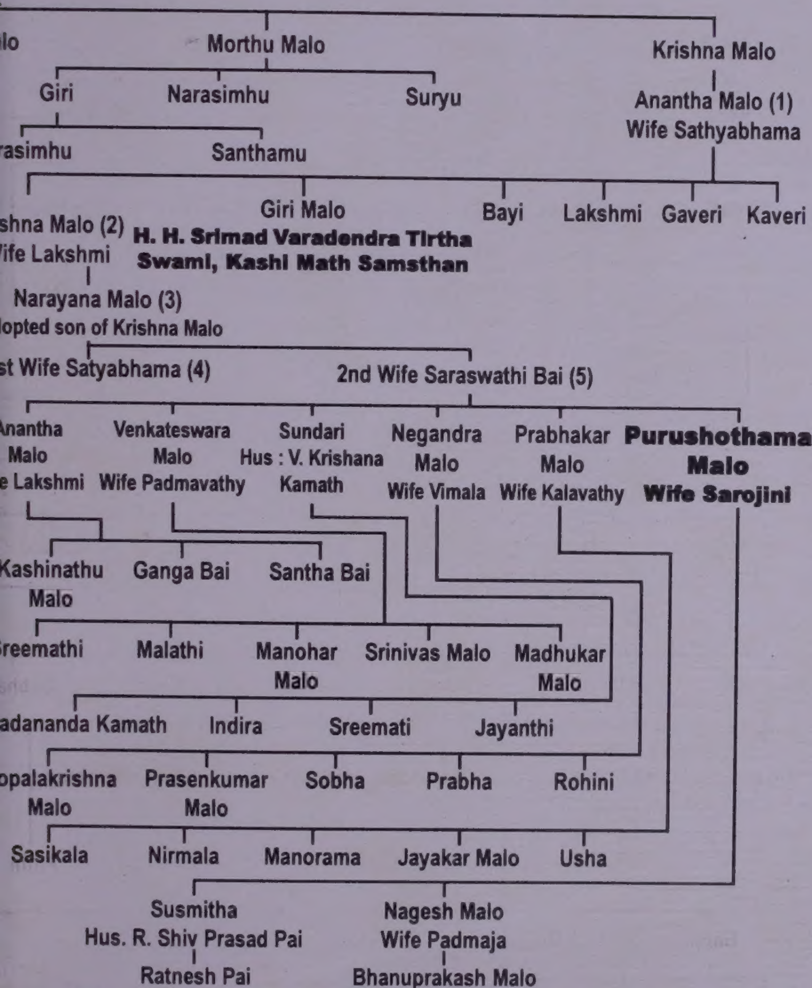
1) Member of Cochi
2) Elder brother Po
3 a) Son of Palliport
whosemother Go
H. H. Bhuvanend
a) Wife of Krishna K
Ranga Bhat Chie

4) Daughter of B. Padmanabha Baliga, Bantwal
5) Daughter of Dasagranthi Hari Ranga Bhat, Melshanthi, Cochin T. D. Temple

urushothama Mallaya

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Malo



ajanam Signatory No. 147 in the chattapathram of Cochin Tirumala Devaswam 1876 A. D.
ram H. H. Shrimad Varadendra Tirtha Swami, Kashi Mutt Samstan
a Kamathi, Younger brother of Poorvashram H. H. Bhuvanendra Tirtha Swamiji of Kashi Muth Samsthan,
younger sister of Poorvashram H. H. Srimad Sumatheendra Tirtha Swamiji of Kashi Muth Samsthan, Guru of
ha Swami.
hi Rukmini mother of Narayana Malo known before adoption Apula Kamath is elder sister of Dasagranthi Hari
st (Melshanti) of Cochin Tirumala Devaswam

Dr. Sunithikumar Chatterjee
National Professor in Humanities and
then President Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi
in his letter addressed to Purushothama Mallaya
dated 14-3-1975 wirtes

" .....I am happy that the Sahitya Akademi, Governing Body decision has been after your heart. Some people were for suppressing Konkani, and the danger is still there. I hope you will be able to do great service to your mother tongue and make Konkani one of the important languages of India...."